

LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

N° 2155.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is now OPEN. Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock) One Shilling. Catalogues One Shilling.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at the Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to Trafalgar Square). From Nine till Six.

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JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
DON GIOVANNI.

On TUESDAY next, MAY 11th, will be presented Mozart's chef-d'œuvre, DON GIOVANNI.
Donna Anna Mlle. Titiens.
Donna Elvira Mlle. Ortolani.
Zerlina Mlle. Piccolomini.
Don Giovanni Sig. Benvenuto (first appearance).
Leporello Sig. Bellotti. (this season).
Masetto Sig. Aldighieri.
Il Commendatore Sig. Violelli.
Don Ottavio Sig. Giuglini.

To increase the effect of the Majestic Finale of the First Act, including the Chorus "Viva la libertà," all the principal Artists of the Establishment have consented to lend their assistance. In addition to the Music restored last year, Mlle. Titiens will sing the Grand Aria "Crudele! ah no mio bene," hitherto omitted.

On THURSDAY next, MAY 13th, an extra night, will be repeated IL TROVATORE.
Leonora Mlle. Titiens.
Amoroso Mlle. Ortolani.
Mauricio Mlle. Piccolomini.
Don Alvaro Sig. Giuglini.

With entertainments with the New Ballet, in which Mlle. Pochini will appear.

On FRIDAY next, MAY 14th, an extra night, DON GIOVANNI will be repeated.

Applications to be made at the Box Office at the Theatre.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. GYE has the honour to announce that the

NEW THEATRE

Will Open on Saturday next, May 15, on which occasion will be performed Meyerbeer's Grand Opera LES HUGUENOTS.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS WILL READ,

On THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 13th, his "CHRISTMAS CAROL." The Reading will commence at Eight exactly, and will last two hours.

Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s.; Area and Galleries, 2s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 190, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre.

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The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on FRIDAY, 13th August next. Subscriptions thankfully received by the Committee, Messrs. Spooner and Co., 27, Gracechurch Street.

EDWARD FREDERICK LEES, Secretary.

Office, 2, Walbrook, Mansion-house, E.C.

GRAND CEREMONY and FESTIVAL on

the 18th June next, at the OPENING of the SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead, by His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, who, with His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, have been graciously pleased to purchase Presentations to the Home.

Several Military Bands will play in the beautiful Grounds of the Home. Admission by Purchased Tickets, to be had only at the Office of the Home, No. 7, WHITEHALL (exactly opposite the Horse Guards). A single Ticket for the Ceremony and Grounds, 10s.; a double Ticket for two, 18s.; a Reserved Seat for the Ceremony and the Breakfast, 20s.

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Having been apprised that a report has been circulated that he was retiring from his practice as a Numismatist (exercised for more than twenty years), Mr. CURT takes this immediate opportunity of contradicting the same: no foundation has ever existed for any such assertion.

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DOUBLE REFRACTING SPAR.—Mr.

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LIVERPOOL SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS.

—The Council have much pleasure in making known to Artists, Sculptors, and Architects, that the rapid enrolment of Life-Members and Annual Subscribers has now given a material guarantee that the Society will be established on a firm and satisfactory basis; they therefore have no hesitation in inviting contributions to the Exhibition, which is to be opened in August or September next, in the Queen's Hall, Bold Street.

Those gentlemen who intend to favour the Society with contributions of their WORKS for EXHIBITION are requested to inform the Honorary Secretaries, by a note addressed to the Central Office, 23, North John Street.

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D. F. THOMSON, M.D., Secretaries.

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SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, 12th MAY, at ST. OLAV'S SCHOOL, SOUTHWARK, by permission of the Warden.

The Chair will be taken at Two o'clock by WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Esq., High Bailiff of Southwark, Vice-President.

The arrangements of the day will include an inspection of St. Saviour's Church.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at FARNHAM, on the 13th JULY, under the presidency of the RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP of WINCHESTER, who has honoured the Members with an invitation to visit Farnham Castle.

The second part of the Transactions will be ready for delivery in May. By order of the Council,
GEO. BISH WERR, Hon. Secretary.

Council Room, 6, Southampton Street,
Covent Garden, W.C., 30th April, 1858.

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No matter how short-sighted their views of the greatness and finality of their own achievements, or how derogatory to the character of philosophers, and how opposed to the history and application of all successful advances made by men in reading the great book of nature, — yet those views gained credence in the world; and though the last fifteen years may have witnessed the discovery of more than fifty new planets as only one amongst the least of the successes made good, there is still a wide-spread opinion amongst the public that astronomy is now an old, effete, used-up science.

This notion may have been, and may long be, erroneous; but its effects, though deplorable on many accounts, have not therefore been altogether and completely without some compensation; for, believing the report, succeeding generations, with the vigour and originality of youthful minds, determined to find new worlds for themselves to conquer, if that of astronomy were really subjugated by their predecessors; hence the amount of study bestowed in late years on other branches of science than the grand old stem; and hence magnetical observatories and meteorological stations are establishing in every civilized country, and a larger portion of the book of nature is thereby being read and understood by mankind than was ever the case under the old régime.

Were this the only advantage obtained, there would not be wanting many to tell us that it is only an exchange, and not for the better—the reading a large part to a small depth, in place of a small part of that wondrous volume to a great depth. But looking at the equally wondrous capacities and varieties of the human mind, we instantly see that the creation of these new and diverse sciences of observation has at once opened up a field for talents that would otherwise never have budded. Men who care not for astronomy and its broad, plain principles, or its grandeur of agents and results—men, in fact, who never would have made, or could have been made,

astronomers, yet are moved to the inmost depths of their souls by the semi-occult phenomena of magnetism, and delight in the manipulation of delicate needles and single silk-fibre suspensions, or in following out by calculations the laws of a force whose mechanical effect is next to nothing by the side of the gravitation of the materials concerned in producing it.

How different is the railway engineer from him of docks and of mines, in fact, as the locomotive steam-engine from the great pumping machine of Cornwall; but vastly more different still is the electric-telegraph engineer from any description of steam engineer whatsoever. We have been thrown much into contact with them of late; and not only in their skill when manipulating minute wires and infinitesimal chemical decompositions, but in their positive love for such things above all else that nature could display before them, did we see, and confess that a means of distinguishing themselves and performing a useful part in the world, at a difficult period in the history of its civilization, has been opened up to men whose special gifts had previously, for the greater part, lain rusty and unused.

Of peculiar idiosyncrasies likewise is the meteorologist, by which term we imply, not the men who are vaguely interested about the weather, but such masters in science as the time now demands, the La Places, if not the Newtons, of the subject. Did we seek to sketch out all the requisites which such a one should possess, we could, perhaps, hardly do better than describe the characteristics and experiences of the author of the article 'Meteorology,' in the new edition of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica.' Pre-eminent in mathematical power, and well versed in the methods of astronomy, we find Sir John Herschel, in the progress of his career, gradually verging from the steps of his father, and never, at any time, showing much feeling with the straighter-laced astronomers of the public observatories—the men of the mural circle and transit instrument, the measurers of absolute places to three decimals of a second, and the determiners of the minutest elements in the orbits of sun, moon, and planets. Even while professedly pursuing astronomy, Sir John delighted rather to reap hoards of facts approximately, to observe hundreds and thousands of strange stars and unheard-of nebulae with novel, but shaky "rattletrap" instruments, such as no one else could use; and then—by vast comparisons, skilful induction, and methods of calculation aided by graphical projections most ingeniously devised to suit the circumstances of the case—to bring out strangely-admirable results. When, to these methods, he added travel into both hemispheres of the globe, and when, besides his other avocations, he took up botany and geology, chemistry, photography, and painting, he had clearly worked out a line for himself,—a line which we are happy to find, from the publication at the head of our article, he is actively following up in the way that he only is capable of.

The difficulties *meteorology* presents to those who would establish it as a real science, are at present of an almost appalling nature; we may know *a priori* that the sun is the only practically effective origin of heat, and might compute with the greatest exactitude the various degrees of temperature which a theoretical earth ought to assume in its different parts under such influence; but the moment we attempt to apply such results in number, weight, and measure, to specific times and places on the actual earth, we find that the

atmosphere upsets all our calculations, and introduces complexities such as astronomy has happily never had to deal with.

"The mobility of the air, while it destroys this simplicity of sequence of the abstract solar climate of the world," says Sir J. Herschel, "and substitutes for it the variety and complexity of the phenomena we actually observe, lands us, while seeking for their explanation, among mechanical difficulties of a very high order. If there be one part of dynamical science more abstruse and unapproachable than another, it is the doctrine of the propagation of motion in fluids, and especially in elastic fluids like the air, even when the amount and application of the original acting forces are known and calculable. But in this case, the acting forces consist in local dilations of parts of the atmosphere by the sun's heat during the day, and contractions by cold during the night—in the permanent difference of temperature in the equatorial and polar regions—in the evaporation of moisture in some parts, and its precipitation in rain in others, which act directly as a motive force, displacing air, and indirectly by carrying heat in a latent form from one region to another. And as if the problems arising out of these considerations alone were not sufficiently complex and intractable, the occupation of one part of the surface of our globe by land and another by sea, differing as they do, in their relations to heat, in their evaporation of moisture, and in their resistance to the motion of bodies passing over them; the irregular form of the continents, and the existence of mountain chains which confine, obstruct, and divert the free courses of aerial currents—all concur to fill the subject of meteorology with difficulties utterly insurmountable if attacked by those methods of calculation which have proved so signally successful in many other branches of science."

The course adopted by the author of the memoir is:—

"First to pass in review the agents concerned, and the laws which regulate their mutual reactions. We shall then apply our knowledge of these laws to the general explanation of the phenomena of meteorology in the order of their importance and natural sequence, and finally afford as complete a view as the very confined limits of this article will allow of those subordinate laws of periodic fluctuations which meteorologists are agreed upon, a knowledge of which, as modified by geographical situation, constitutes the science of climatology; as well as of the combined system of observation and calculation by which this knowledge may be most availably obtained and extended."

Agreeably with this arrangement, the first section relates to the sun as a source of heat, and of the measure of its direct action. Professor Schwabe's discovery of the 11·11 years' period of the solar spots, and Professor Wolf's subsequent discovery of an annual sub-period, are alluded to, as probably modifying the constant amount of heat given out by the solar orb, while certain periods of much longer duration are indicated by observations at the Greenwich Observatory, as well as many other places. This heat once given out, and travelling with probably very calculable uniformity from its place of origin to the earth's atmosphere, there begins immediately to suffer violent absorption; the minimum, or when the sun is in the zenith of any place, and the atmosphere unclouded, being about 33 per cent., as ascertained by Forbes and Kämtz in Switzerland, Pouillet in Paris, and Jacob in India.

"The remaining two-thirds only (or less if the incidence be oblique) are directly effective in heating the earth's surface. The absorbed portion is employed in heating the air throughout its

whole extent, and though not ineffective in maintaining the general temperature, acts to that end in a very different manner, as being more immediately transferable from one region to another by the action of the wind."

To measure the intensity of the beams which at last reach the sea-level, a black bulb thermometer has generally been employed, but is only approximative; and it was reserved for Sir John Herschel himself to replace such statality by a dynamical method, first tried by him in Sicily in 1824, and afterwards worked out practically in the shape of his *actinometer*. By this instrument the direct heating effect of a vertical sun at the base of the atmosphere, was found equal to melt 0.007,285 of an inch per minute from the thickness of a sheet of ice exposed perpendicularly to its rays.

Next appears to the extent of 127 numbered paragraphs, the section "of the nature and constitution of the atmosphere," its "pressure, mass, and extent," followed by another of 73, on "systematic views of meteorological periodicities—general principles of climatology," and after a few pages on "optical phenomena of meteorology," a subject which could not with propriety have been left cut by so able an extender of the undulatory theory of light as Sir John Herschel, the worthy co-operator with Young and Fresnel in those brilliant triumphs of mathematical exposition which solved all the paradoxes of polarized light the moment they were discovered,—this most interesting and valuable memoir is concluded with a table of the mean values and annual and diurnal average *maxima* and *minima*, at a number of well-observed stations, of the chief meteorological elements, in illustration of the main features of the climatological methods developed in the previous pages.

In the atmosphere compartment, after giving the usual investigations into the weight of the atmosphere, 147,304 lbs. per square inch of base, or, in the whole = 11×10^{18} lbs. = 1—180,000,000th part of the mass of the earth, and after entering on its chemical constitution and giving the *pros* and *cons* for a definite level to the atmosphere,—the author plunges magnificently and in his own manner into the subject of "the decrement of temperature on ascending into the atmosphere, and on the barometric measurement of heights." This is a most abstruse subject either to examine practically or reason on theoretically, for not only in the former are there puzzling effects of locality and season, but one of the air's abnormal constituents, moisture—quite an interloper amongst the permanent gases of the atmosphere—is continually producing heat by its condensation, and cold by its evaporation; and not only so, but by dragging up the air with it in its rise, and carrying it down in its descent, and so causing different degrees of compression or dilatation, alters the relative amount of latent and sensible heat. Then over and above these and similar complications comes the final difficulty, that in the only method of investigation, that by ascent in balloon, there is no other way of determining the height but by barometer, which includes the every element in question:—

"The subject is one," says Sir John, "around which a vast amount of laborious research has accumulated, with a result not unusual in such cases—a great deal of thought and calculation wasted, and no very positive conclusion arrived at."

He then points out the errors of principle in his predecessors, proposes a new mathematical formula representing the laws of density of an elastic fluid, collects together the balloon

ascents of Gay Lussac, Rush, and Welsh, combines them by a bold and free graphical process, compares the results by calculation with curves of a high order, and deduces results entirely subversive of those by Lambert, Zach, and Atkinson; but greatly in accordance with, and greatly simplifying La Place's, as well as in close agreement with the numerical deductions of Gay Lussac and Welsh,—demonstrating, finally, that the limiting temperature of the atmosphere over the equator would average 77.5° Fahr., and over the poles 119.5° Fahr., with a range of temperature from the surface of 161.5° in the former case, and 119.5° in the latter.

After this burst, then follow simpler expositions of "land and water as recipients of heat," of "terrestrial radiation," of "the evaporation and condensation of water, and the dilatation of air, as elements of power in meteorological dynamics;" then "of the winds," much; with the introduction of the new word, "*antitrades*," to express the atmospheric stream flowing contrary to the trade-winds; and very efficient expositions of Halley's and Dove's laws of the rotation of aerial currents; anemometry, scientifically; and then of that most troublesome consequence of a mixture of aqueous vapour in the permanent gases of the atmosphere, "*hygrometry*," with all its attendant sub-sections, dew, fog, clouds, rain, snow, and hail; concluding with electricity. This last is evidently a favourite subject with the author, but indulged in only within the bounds of reason—not always kept to by others—as the following passages sufficiently attest:—

"Dr. Heberden, in the spirit of that meteorology which refers everything not clearly understood to electricity, ascribes an electrical origin to the phenomenon."

"To attribute to hail, as is often done, an electrical origin, because hail is often accompanied with thunder ('hailstones and coals of fire'), seems to us to be putting the effect for the cause."

And again,—

"which the usual perversity of meteorologists, where electricity is in question, long persisted, and even still persists, with few exceptions, in regarding as the cause, and not the consequence, of the precipitation. The theories of the electrical formation of hail which have been advanced, indeed appear to us too absurd to need a moment's consideration. As a cause of winds, or any atmospheric movements not merely molecular, we attribute to it no importance whatever."

Of the next large department of the memoir, 'Systematic View of Meteorological Periodicities and General Principles of Climatology,' we have but room left to recommend its careful perusal both to the advanced meteorologist and the student, as being the completest essay that has yet appeared in the English language on the art of combining together masses of observation according to mathematical laws, depending on the summation of series, the duration of cycles, or the curves described during them by known agents, or bodies affecting the conditions of the atmosphere, and in this way, rising from the facts to the laws of phenomena.

Where so much is most admirable and where such an undoubted accession has been made to literature and science as in the memoir before us, we are sorry to have to say a word on the other side; and yet, when in any one work, finite man measures himself against infinite nature, how can he but be found wanting here and there? and if in questions where all previous meteorologists are hauled over the coals by the author, from La Place on one side to the unfortunate opticians

on the other, accused of supplying to certain instruments, reflectors of a paraboloid form, "for no reason that we can see but to increase the expense,"—how can the author expect to have produced a work of ultimate perfection?

As any scientific subject becomes perfected by man, no doubt its pursuit or study is rendered more difficult; and yet there may be a rational doubt whether it is not sometimes made gratuitously difficult, and whether the progress apparently effected by the assistance of imposing mathematical equations, is really made good in our knowledge of nature. Such an idea we could not prevent entering our heads, when, as one of several similar cases, after having read with great interest of the elimination of the *diurnal tides of the barometer*, amounting sometimes to no more than .004 inch, and thought it all settled to a very minute quantity, we came next to quite a new consideration, giving corrections varying from .02 inch to .20 inch, and of which the author says:—

"These quantities, when increased in the ratio of the actual diurnal changes of temperature, are quite large enough, at any considerable elevation, to overlay and mask the real diurnal oscillations, and ought therefore to be applied as a reduction to the sea-level, whenever local circumstances are such as to render such reduction safe and possible, which is not often the case."

There we are left to do as we please, and speculate as to whether we should not have been informed of this new correction before leaving the large section on *barometrically-determined altitudes*. Not much more satisfactory is it to find, after connecting the isothermal lines of the northern hemisphere with such quasi, abstract, and general laws as the "isochromatic lines or coloured spherulenniscates exhibited by polarized light in a biaxial crystal, whose optic axes are inclined to each other about 30°," and through the necessary *formule*, comparing the two sets of lines in parts rigidly with each other,—that certain modifications the isothermals undergo in our own neighbourhood, indicate a strong presumption of the eastern coast of England really existing, and being about the distance it is known to be from the western shores.

If such a conclusion exhibit something German about it, it is doubtless because German men and German methods are largely quoted from and followed throughout the paper; not, too, that they have always done more, but that what they have done—we might almost say whatever they have done—is received with eminent favour, while Anglo-Saxon labours, equally meritorious, are passed by unnoticed. When Keith Johnston's 'Physical Atlas' first appeared with scanty and erroneous ideas of the trade winds, and the tracks of some half-dozen ships of the "Royal Prussian Mercantile Marine" laid down on the North Atlantic, and no others,—why we attributed the omission of all English and American experiences on those waters, simply to the book being a rather blindfold copy of 'Berghaus' Atlas,' prepared for a German public in the patriotically-exclusive manner of German achievements generally. But when Sir John Herschel, in the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' quotes amongst the works to be studied by meteorologists, that atlas with the few and far-between German voyages, and says nothing whatever about the wind and current charts of Lieutenant Maury, where the tracks of myriads of American and British vessels are represented, sometimes separate, sometimes combined, and arranged according

to seasons, from original investigation into the logs of all these vessels,—when Lieutenant Maury is neither mentioned for his charts, his books, his observations, nor his many marked improvements in the navigation of the whole world, based as they are on knowledge of ocean meteorology acquired from his own researches, extensive beyond all parallel,—we are entitled to ask the reason why.

We might also inquire why no mention appears of the dynamical theory of heat—a theory so admirably developed mathematically by Professors William Thomson and Macquorne Rankine, and applied by them so extensively to the elucidation and explanation of experimental researches, and of many questions in meteorology, both cosmical and terrestrial; from the nature and origin of solar heat on one side, to the temperature of rivers and springs on the other.

The labours of these gentlemen have, within only the last few years, exposed an error of the gravest kind connected with the theory of the steam-engine,—an error, which though for ages regarded as a truth, they have yet shown theoretically and practically to be identically the same as asserting the possibility of perpetual motion. A minute loss of heat had been overlooked between the time of the steam entering and leaving the cylinder of an engine; yet that loss was the measure of the mechanical power exerted during the time; and if the loss was small, it indicated that an equally small proportion of the mechanical power naturally existing in steam had been utilized. Engineers in Cornwall had practically proved something of this, for they had, by successive improvements during fifty years, made their engines do *sixteen* times as much for the pound of coal as they did in Watt's day; though without knowing how or why, until Thomson and Rankine explained it theoretically; and demonstrated, that there is even still a vast amount of difference between the weights raised by the best existing engines, and what the steam consumed by them may yet be made to do; though at the same time they defined the *ne plus ultra* set by nature to even such performance.

But, when in the author before us (article 142), we read, "that the chemical action of a grain of water on four grains of zinc can evolve a quantity of electricity equal to that of a powerful flash of lightning;" and when we find in article 140 the mechanical equivalent of such a flash, given as "*twenty-six tons of brick-work moved nine feet*,"—we will leave our readers to settle whether, through means of the "potential energy" of the chemical action of one grain of water on four grains of zinc, a man should not be enabled to carry about easily in his waistcoat pocket, a machine capable of hewing down mountains?

Ursula: a Tale of Country Life. By the Author of 'Amy Herbert,' 'Ivors,' &c. &c. Longman.

'URSULA' is a vast improvement upon 'Ivors' in many respects. The morality is healthier; the characters are at once more varied and more original; and the action springs less from the conventionalisms of society, and more from the passions and peculiarities of individual character. We have observed that no novelist ever really changes the type of his first novel in his succeeding productions. The same characters reappear over and over again under various disguises. Thus we may always expect to find in Miss Sewell's novels a prudent, thoughtful heroine, determined without ob-

stinacy, and religious without cant, her faults lying chiefly in wilfulness, presumption, and temper; an impulsive, lighthearted, and somewhat frivolous foil to so much perfection, who is at last schooled into as much goodness as she is capable of, by misfortune and the precepts of the heroine; and a woman of the world, who makes a profession of being very religious, and who is in reality only very selfish. Of her men we will say nothing. They, like the male dancers in a ballet, are only useful to draw out the qualities of the more interesting sex. In 'Ursula' all these characters are reproduced; but yet the book is original. The plot and the scene of the tale are cast in a new mould; and while the substrata of the characters remain the same as of old, they crop out in new and varied forms. We seem to recognize Ursula herself at once, and Jessie Lee; but in the character of Mrs. Weir a fresh vein of pathos is worked with great skill; Matilda Temple is a new and admirable development of the woman of the world; and Miss Millicent, whom we expected from our introduction to her to be a mere stage Di Vernon, is quite a new creation.

An analysis of the plot would give the reader no idea whatever of the book. Miss Sewell does not aim at harrowing the feelings or exalting the imagination by incidents of melodramatic horror and intense interest. To delineate character—to analyze the mixed motives of human conduct—to trace the effects of moral errors in the unhappiness and disappointment which spring from them, and of self-denying virtue in its consequent happiness and contentment, is the function which she endeavours to perform.

The scene of 'Ursula' is laid in rather humble life. This is an improvement. We were a little tired of the lords, baronets, and squires; and are glad now to be introduced to the less sophisticated humanity of an English farm-house. This is done with evidently an original and intimate knowledge of the phase of life represented. That a softening haze is thrown over the picture there can be no doubt. The manners of the middle classes in England are not presentable in their native coarseness; yet, with due allowance for this necessary process of making things "pleasant," we do not believe that 'Ursula' is overdrawn. Few people who have passed their lives in the country can fail to have met, even among the peasantry, with examples of delicacy, both of character and outward form, which required only a little contact with persons of education to shine with singular beauty and attractiveness. The proverb says, a hard hand is often found associated with a soft heart. "Cultivation" in a farm-house may be confined to wheats, and barleys, and oats, while the intellect lies fallow; but there is in every station abundant exercise for the moral sense, the feelings and emotions, and they often flourish in greater beauty here than in a more artificial atmosphere.

The general moral of the book is that no one can with impunity abdicate the duties of his position. Each personage tries it, and the effect is to bring down upon themselves infinitely more trouble in the end, than if they had courageously bent their neck to the yoke at first. Ursula, left an orphan in her childhood with two elder brothers, attaches herself to one of them with a warmth of affection which is excessive in a sister. She intends never to marry, but to devote herself to him, and expects that he shall do the same by her. The consequence is that, when he does marry,

she suffers fearful agonies of jealousy and spite towards his young wife, who, in her turn, tries to devolve her duties of mistress of the house upon Ursula, and suffers accordingly. Miss Millicent Weir endeavours to escape the responsibility of taking care of her mother, and permits her cousin, Matilda Temple, to usurp the office. The consequence is that Matilda Temple so harasses the poor invalid mother, that the latter loses her senses, and is near being put into a madhouse; the original mistake of her life, and source of her woe, being that she abdicated her office of choosing a husband for herself, and suffered herself to be talked over by her parents into marrying a rich scoundrel.

This is a very useful moral, and one which ought to be inculcated. But it seems to us that Miss Sewell is too apt to attach a moral significance to things in themselves indifferent. For instance, in the matter of choosing a new habitation, when Ursula asks her favourite brother where they are to go, he replies, "Where God directs." Now, there is no Delphic Oracle, no Urim and Thummim, to ascertain the will of Heaven by; and certainly the Bible is no guide, except it be used in the profane and superstitious way of the *sortes virgineæ*. This, therefore, appears to us to savour of cant,—a thing from which Miss Sewell is generally so delightfully free.

Again, there is a slight tendency to fall into the austere and unnatural system of morals,—a system which always leads to hypocrisy. The disagreeable line of conduct is not in itself morally better than the agreeable one. There never was a greater error than that insisted on by Pascal, Arnauld, and their school, that we ought to do violence to our feelings and affections merely for the sake of being voluntary martyrs. We cannot therefore feel any sympathy with such teaching as is implied in this sentence: "Happily I had not much time for thought, except to be thankful that, at any rate, I had not pleased myself." In a truly virtuous character the affections are set upon virtuous objects, and the desires brought into strict subjection to the law of nature. Virtue then will consist, not so much in resisting the corrupt inclinations as in following the pure,—not so much in passive resistance of evil as in the active performance of good.

There is a wide practical difference between the two schools of moralists. Morals with the one consist in a sour system of restrictions; with the other in a cheerful and joyous exercise, of virtuous and charitable works. We do not mean to say that Miss Sewell belongs to the former school; but she seems in some cases to have adopted its ideas and phraseology.

Miss Sewell appears to have laboured in 'Ursula' to correct her faults; at any rate, she has corrected them. Ursula is not too good for the sympathies of every-day people. Her high spirit and her pert answers bring her quite down to the level of ordinary humanity; and she would be really a very interesting heroine if the brother to whom she is so deeply attached were not named "Roger," and if she had really fallen in love, and not married a stick. Miss Millicent is an admirable specimen of the "strong-minded woman," and the character is so life-like that we had some hesitation as to which of three intimate friends of ours it most resembled. Matilda Temple, and her meek husband with the fierce moustaches, are perfect delineations. There is an infinity of humour in the way she puts down or wheedles every one, even the blunt Ursula

and the masculine Millicent, and goes steadily on to her selfish, mean end. We think we see her magnificent sweep as she passes her discomfited adversary, and the triumphant twinkle of her eye as, by a text of Scripture, she demonstrates that she must have the best bedroom, while her saintly invalid aunt must go to the garret. Miss Sewell deserves well of us for the instruction we have derived from her books. But she truly observes: "I believe we are all *grateful* to persons who make us laugh." Yes; nothing short of *gratitude* expresses the feelings with which we regard the person who makes us so far forget the ills of life as to break out into "an intemperate laugh," as Tristram Shandy says. On this plea, we tender to the authoress of 'Ursula' a hundred times over our *gratitude* for Miss Millicent and Matilda Temple.

1848. *Historical Revelations: inscribed to Lord Normanby.* By Louis Blanc. Chapman and Hall.

If political revolutions were always to produce such books as this, they would be much more agreeable and instructive than the world has hitherto found them. M. Louis Blanc is gifted with such remarkable dramatic power that he succeeds in rendering one of the darkest chapters in the annals of modern Europe as lively as a comedy of intrigue, tinged here and there with a deep tragic interest. The immediate object of the work is to answer the alleged errors, or mis-statements, that occur in Lord Normanby's recent publication on the Revolution of 1848; but as the exposition grows under the hands of the writer, Lord Normanby and his offences become entirely subordinate to the larger purpose of presenting a lucid narrative of the events of that memorable juncture, in which the author was himself one of the most prominent actors. M. Louis Blanc tells us that he had long entertained the intention of writing an account of the scenes out of which, and through which, the Provisional Government arose and executed the mission intrusted to it, and that he only waited for an opportunity to clear up the clouds of misrepresentation that hang over them. That opportunity has been afforded to him by Lord Normanby.

Of Lord Normanby's alleged mistakes, misrepresentations, or whatever else they may be called, the list is heavy; and we are bound to say that the refutation would seem to be complete. On this question we are ruled, however, by the maxim, *Audi alteram partem*. M. Louis Blanc states that Lord Normanby not only suffered himself to be duped in reference to circumstances which he had no means of knowing directly, and which he should therefore have exercised the greater caution in accepting upon trust, but that he was ignorant of facts which he had ample means of knowing, and which were notoriously known to everybody walking about the streets of Paris. We cannot venture into the details of these statements, but, as an essential feature of the volume, we will glance at one or two of them.

One of Lord Normanby's facts is that Crémieux added his own name to the list of the Provisional Government drawn up by Lamartine. This is a very serious assertion. It charges the Provisional Government, whose members must have been accessory to the act before or after, with a gross fraud upon the mob. The way in which it is stated to have been accomplished is this:—The list was attempted to be read from the president's chair, on the 26th February, by poor old Dupont

(de l'Eure), but, as he could not be heard, it was transferred to the person standing next to him. That person, however, having a weak voice, the task was undertaken by M. Crémieux, "who" says Lord Normanby, "has the lungs of Stentor," and who added his own name, "which," continues his lordship, "was, amidst all the confusion, adopted with others." M. Blanc says that there is no ground whatever for this extraordinary statement. He asserts that the list was settled two days before, when it was announced to the crowd in front of the office of the 'Réforme'; nor was it read in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Crémieux, but by M. Ledru Rollin, which fact was published in the 'Moniteur,' and known to everybody in Paris on the very day when Lord Normanby made that entry in his diary.

Again, it is stated by Lord Normanby, on the authority of Lamartine, that Marras, Flocon, Louis Blanc, and Albert, had been originally named secretaries to the Provisional Government, "and, as such, had signed the decree near the bottom of the page; that little by little they crept up and mixed themselves with the others; the adjunct of secretaries was then omitted, and they came to have a consultative voice with those first named." In this, as in the former case, a slur is cast upon the integrity of the government, by the imputation that four of its members had taken advantage of the circumstances in which they found themselves to promote their personal ambition, and that they had in fact assumed, in the name of the people, an authority which not even the mob of Paris, who are called by courtesy "the people," had committed to their hands. This charge is met by M. Blanc with an express denial. Albert was notoriously set up by the workmen to represent them in the Provisional Government. Louis Blanc, Flocon, and Marrast, editors and principal writers in the 'National' and 'Réforme,' were clamorously elected members of the government by tumultuous masses, and the choice was confirmed by demonstrations of a very striking kind. Louis Blanc never, at any time, signed a decree as secretary; the "four" never signed as secretaries; the first proclamation, got up hurriedly on the night of the 24th February (of which a fac-simile is given in the volume), exhibits the signature of Marrast as secretary, but no other; the publication in the 'Moniteur' of the following morning led the public to believe that all four acted as secretaries: this publication was suspected by the ardent Republicans to be a manoeuvre, and it excited considerable agitation as an underhand attempt to weaken the influence of the workmen:—

"Every one in the Provisional Government," says M. Louis Blanc, "became sensible of the danger: so 'the adjunct of secretaries,' the very moment it appeared in the 'Moniteur,' that is, in the morning of the 25th, hardly a few hours after the Provisional Government had met for the first time, was put aside without discussion, without even a word uttered on the subject, and quite as a matter of course. Nor was it ever again employed in any document or publication issued by the Provisional Government since their first hurried meeting."

In addition to the alleged mistakes, or misrepresentations, of which Lord Normanby has permitted himself to become the medium, M. Louis Blanc clears up many—what he conceives to be—misconceptions which have existed in this country, and some of them in France also, on questions of greater weight and magnitude. The most remarkable of these is that which refers to the doctrines of Communism or

Socialism, which, as it would appear from the following passage, are almost diametrically the reverse of what they are generally supposed to be. The party of order are said to have got up a league, known in France as the League of the Rue de Poitiers, and, having raised subscriptions to the amount of nearly forty thousand pounds, to have expended the whole upon the circulation of what M. Blanc calls "libels" against Socialism:—

"In these flying sheets, profusely distributed, and given away in every town, in every village, even to the remotest hamlets, whosoever was guilty of the crime of desiring any amelioration profitable to the people, was christened 'Communist!' and to be Communist in these libels, was to pant for the equal division of land and an Agrarian law, although the Communists, on the contrary, supported the principle of large farms;—it was to advocate promiscuous concubinage, although the Communists earnestly defended the principle of marriage;—it was to aim at the overthrow of religion, although the Communists had laid down as the basis of their social economy the very moral of the GOSPEL;—it was to be men of violence and terror, although there were amongst them some who carried out their peace principles even to excess.—A doctrine of the Communists was, that all children, after having for a certain number of years, nestled under their mother's wing, should be admitted to enjoy the benefits of public education at the expense of society,—a good education bestowed upon all being at least as much a matter of public concern as the maintenance of an army: on that doctrine the lying and monstrous accusation was grafted that the Communists were bent on destroying the family. They had described as the still distant but desirable result of the gradual improvements suggested by science, a social order, in which all the advantages to be derived from the practice of association should be made available, such as common rooms for reception, for recreation, for reading,—on the principle actually carried out at the *brünnen* in Germany, at the thermal establishments in the Pyrenees, in the grand hotels of our cities, in the clubs of London;—but in which, of course, every individual should preserve his independence, his personality, the freedom of his affections, the choice of his friends, his own domestic interior, his own hearth, an inviolable sanctuary. Who could ever have imagined that this would be enough, and more than enough, for a text to the incredibly slanderous statement that the Communists had in view I know not what abominable amalgam of confusion."

The word Communism favoured these designs, and, as a natural consequence, Communism came to be regarded with terror, as a system of promiscuous living, inconsistent alike with decency and common sense. But here is a Socialist who rejects this interpretation indignantly, and tells us that it is utterly false. We believe Robespierre was the most tenderly humane of men—on paper.

Another supposed error cleared up in these pages is the view which has been taken, especially in England, of the famous decree of the Provisional Government, guaranteeing the *Droit au Travail*. Our limits will not permit us to open this question, but we commend M. Blanc's explanation to the reader's attention. The *Droit au Travail*, so grossly abused as a compound of folly and criminality, is shown to be really not more opposed to the true principles of political economy than the poor-law of Elizabeth. The Socialists therefore appear to have only gone back three hundred years in the progress of science. Connected in some degree with this subject, at least in the public mind, confused and confounded by a variety of con-

flicting reports, are the *Ateliers Nationaux*. Everybody believes that these workshops were originated by M. Louis Blanc. The odium of them has, in England certainly, and probably all over Europe, been attached to him exclusively. Yet, so far from having originated them, it now appears that they were established in absolute hostility to his opinions, and as a sort of counterpoise against him in the government. The chapter dedicated to the exposure of this extraordinary popular error is one of the most remarkable in the book. M. Louis Blanc supplies the whole history of these workshops, which were organized for the purpose of resisting his Socialist theories by M. Marie, who is still an active member of the republican party in Paris. When a number of adventurers, like those who composed the Provisional Government, are associated together, each intent on throwing his own particular charm into the seething pot of anarchy, it is not easy for the public to assign to each the credit due to his separate share in the general "toil and trouble."

The work which professes to dissipate these historical wrongs and delusions, may teach a useful lesson, which most of us generally learn too late—how party or theoretical prejudices warp the judgment in estimating the character of public men. Some of the characters, for example, that move through this book are regarded by the people at large with aversion or distrust, as desperate anarchists; but as we approach closer to them in these pages, the dimensions of the ogre insensibly diminish, and the ferocious demagogue turns out to be a kindly-natured and earnest man, whose enthusiasm has been perverted by his adversaries into bloodthirstiness. Pierre Leroux, who is described by Lord Normanby as a "violent demagogue," appears to be so utterly opposed to violence that he considered war and physical resistance to oppression wholly unjustifiable. Even M. Louis Blanc himself may be considered as furnishing an illustration much to the same effect. The mere association of his name with the Provisional Government, of which he was a conspicuous member, and with sundry other matters, of which he had no cognizance whatever, has induced many persons to suppose that he must be a wild and headlong theorist, and altogether a very dangerous person. If they will read this book they will be much astonished by discovering in him a man of as singular mildness and sweetness of character, and what they may anticipate perhaps still less, as sound and dispassionate a reasoner, as any of the heroes and philosophers of the old Revolution.

The sketches, anecdotes, and portraits scattered through this personal history of the Revolution—for such it is—are very tempting for extract; but we must resist them, and be content with a few brief samples. Here is one:—

"When I left school, I was scarcely of an age to look for employment. Still I found myself obliged to do so, on account of family circumstances, which admitted of no delay. Among the friends of my family was a man of great merit, who had been vice-president of the Legislative Body during the *Cent Jours*, in which capacity he uttered, when the intelligence of the defeat of Waterloo reached the Assembly, these memorable words:—'*Du calme! Messieurs, après la bataille de Cannes, l'agitation était dans Rome et la tranquillité dans le Sénat.*' The gentleman I allude to was M. Flaugergues. He had not much influence at that period, owing to his liberal views and independent character; but I knew he was acquainted with M. le Duc Decazes, then grand

referendary of the House of Peers, and I applied to him. Of what took place I have preserved a vivid recollection. One fine morning, M. Flaugergues took me to the palace of the Luxembourg, where we were ushered into the duke's bedroom. He was sitting up in bed, and reading the '*Constitutionnel*.' M. Flaugergues, after the usual formalities of introduction, requested him to exercise his influence on my behalf. M. Decazes turned round to me, and, tapping my cheek with his hand in a lofty patronizing way, said, 'We'll see what can be done for the lad.' We parted, nor did we meet again. Well, strange to say, on the 1st of March, 1848, it was the lot of this lad to sleep in that very bed on which, many years ago, he had seen the duke sitting, and which the duke had just been obliged to vacate for his use."

Here is an incident of the first night of the Provisional Government. Its members had gone through prodigious labours on that eventful night. They had to look to all sorts of exigencies, to call up some sort of order out of chaos, and, amongst other things, to abolish the Chamber of Peers, which they did in a single memorable line:—*Il est interdit à la Chambre des Pairs de se réunir!* All this time they had had nothing to eat:—

"After so much toil, nature began to claim her due, for I think none of us had breakfasted yet. Unfortunately, nothing was to be got. By dint of searching, the starving dictators of France were so befriended by fortune as to procure some black bread which the soldiers had left, a bottle of wine, a bit of cheese, and a pail of water just brought in by a good-natured workman. There being no vessel, the next difficulty for them was how to get at their drink. By another lucky chance, a cracked sugar-basin was discovered, which passed round, like the cup filled with more generous contents, in an ancient banquet. The operations were merrily conducted, and M. de Lamartine, smiling, said: '*Voici qui est de bon augure pour un gouvernement à bon marché.*'"

The following is highly dramatic, carrying with it a practical admonition. The scene is the chamber where the members of the government are seated in council:—

"The bands which carried the red flag had left the Place de Grève hardly an hour when it again began to be thronged with a highly excited crowd. Masses of people, urged by some new impulse, rushed into it, filling it with their clamours, which reached us while engaged in organizing the *mairies*. Suddenly the council-door was flung open, and a man appeared, spectre-like. His face, savage in its look at the moment, but noble, expressive, and handsome, was of a deadly paleness. He had a gun in his hand, and his blue eye kindled as he fixed his glance intently upon us. But whence came he, and what could be his object? He presented himself in the name of the people, pointed with an imperious gesture to the Place de Grève, and making the butt of his musket ring upon the floor, demanded the recognition of the '*Droit au Travail*.' I must confess that the bullying form of the summons, for a moment, roused in me a feeling of defiance; but I instantly suppressed this inward protest, so unjust towards one who, after all, was only demanding his due. M. de Lamartine, who is as little versed in political economy as can be, and who fears any new idea of this class as children do ghosts, advanced to the stranger, and placing one hand upon his arm in a familiar, caressing way, addressed him, and went on, evidently luxuriating in the copiousness of his own eloquence, the object of which was to puzzle the man into losing sight of his demand. *Marche*—such was the name of the workman—looked at the orator for a while with great earnestness, as though bent on penetrating into the real meaning concealed by this haze of words. But soon discovering that there was little there, he became impatient, rang his musket on the ground, and

roughly broke in with the popular form of interruption: *Assez de phrases comme ça!*"

The Luxembourg was assigned to M. Louis Blanc and Albert to carry out the plan of the '*Droit au Travail*.' Of Albert, the writer speaks in terms of panegyric as a man who, without mental culture, possessed quickness of perception and a clear intellect, modest in his appreciation of his own merits, and romantically generous in his devotion to his colleagues. The impressions of M. Louis Blanc on entering the deserted palace were ominous of what followed:—

"Dreary and silent were those spacious halls which a white-haired aristocracy had just left to make room for a ragged people; and while traversing them, for the first time, in the dead of night, I felt as if my thoughts, like pallid phantoms, stood up around me. I at once perceived, that in the dark, trackless waste I was about to cross, I was exposed to tread upon many a serpent sleeping in the shade. All the calumnies I should have to face assumed a sort of corporeal form, and became, so to speak, visible."

We think, upon the whole showing of this work, which contains by far the most vivid account extant of the Revolution of 1848, that it was impossible the Provisional Government, as it was constituted, could stand: it was divided against itself. Whether M. Louis Blanc's proposal to dispense with the office of president would have endowed it with a longer vitality, in which its original spirit should have been strictly preserved, is doubtful. Had such a course been pursued, the Republic might possibly have developed into an oligarchy. The element of universal suffrage in the condition of ignorance to which the working classes are unavoidably sunk, must have proved fatal one day or another. It is an instrument which must be controlled by some external influence. If it could be always guided by the intelligence of the country, the result would be what all friends of free institutions could desire; but, unfortunately, material power is generally triumphant in these struggles. The very conditions under which a government is placed that depends on the votes of a people admitted on the main to be ignorant and incapable, must lead to this conclusion sooner or later. What, then, becomes of the Republic, when its authority, supposed to be based on the national will, becomes finally lodged in a few hands? The moral to be gathered from the whole is that, whatever may have been the "judgment of Paris" in that year of convulsion, the mass of the French people, even as represented in the Constituent Assembly, was in favour of a monarchical form of government, and, as it appears to us, of a stringent one too.

But every reader must form his own opinion from the facts he will find stated in this work. There is obviously no desire to mislead him. The internal disorders of the temporary cabinet, its personal differences, its wild theories, are described with transparent honesty. There is nothing suppressed, disguised, or exaggerated. The style is pure, solid, and animated; and the narrative is written with a calmness and sobriety of tone which one would as little think of looking for from a Frenchman as the close and accurate English of which M. Louis Blanc is evidently a master. The reasons why the book is written in English are highly flattering to us as a nation. First, because of that asylum which this country throws open to men of all climes and opinions:—

"It will ever be the glory of England, that, in the middle of the nineteenth century, she should have been the only impregnable asylum, in Europe,

for the exile driven from his country by absolutism or usurpation. The indomitable energy with which the English people have maintained the right of asylum is the more honourable, as they do not espouse the opinions of those they harbour, nor think either of countenancing their views or encouraging their hopes. How imposing the spectacle of a nation, whose genius is so eminently practical, running the risk of war rather than condescend to the ignoble task of hunting down the homeless!"

—After referring to the attempts to interfere with this asylum, the writer proceeds:—

"Fortunately, she is strong enough to hold that sacred right against all comers.

"Meanwhile, it is no small honour to her that her language should be, at this moment, the vernacular of Liberty; the only language in which freemen of every nation can interchange ideas, and print their thoughts with any chance of finding a public allowed to read them.

"These are the reasons why I publish this book in English and in England."

In conclusion, we may observe that there is a praiseworthy freedom from acerbity in this book, although it contains the history of events which have for ten years exiled the author from his country. We cannot better close our notice of it than by extracting the following affecting passage:—

"While retracing my steps in this rough and thorny path, it has been my endeavour to refrain from letting my feelings break out, and speak louder than my reason. If any bitter word has slipped uncontrolled from my pen, let it be ascribed to the involuntary revival of my past emotions; for my heart is, at present, entirely free from bitterness. Protracted misfortune has injured me to patient hopes; it has half-healed the long-bleeding wound of my wrongs. As strongly as ever do I hate violence and injustice; but having been removed for so many years from the tempestuous scene of political conflicts, I have come to form a more placid judgment of my enemies, and more clearly to discern in their doings, what is to be imputed to prejudice—to ignorance—to the impulse of the moment—nay, to motives deemed honourable, owing to the aptness of the human mind to disguise from itself the true nature of its promptings."

The Book of Orders of Knighthood and Decorations of Honour of all Nations, &c. Edited by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms. Hurst and Blackett.

It is told of Lord Chatham that his usual preparation for his most splendid displays of eloquence consisted in no more elaborate or recondite process than the perusal of a few columns of some English dictionary. To this great master of words, words themselves were a rapture and an inspiration—sparks to fire a glowing train of fancy—gates opening upon illimitable vistas of ideas. Before the orator's constraining mind each came up in its turn, not in the nakedness of a mere implement of reasoning, but clothed with imaginative accessories—the living centre—the ever-flowing source of hosts of ideas, conceptions, suggestions, busy excursions, and boundless ramifications of thought. As the eye glanced down the page, excitement succeeded excitement; as a wheel gathers fire by rolling, so, long ere there was need to turn the leaf, the reader's mind was in full ferment and fervour, ready to burst forth and descend in a brilliant flood upon whatever intellectual region it might please the will to direct it. Imaginations of less intensity might receive an equal impulse from the perusal of the much idolized and much contemned

publications of Sir Bernard Burke. That British Bible, for instance, his 'Peerage,'—how diversely it is looked upon!—as a civilized fetish, hardly to be handled without awe, and to be named but once, in which at the same time supplements all deficiencies and transcends all boons of fortune, breeding, genius, goodness, or character; and as—which is not saying a little—the most colossal incarnation extant of the cant, veneer, and servility of modern society. We shall not attempt to settle the quarrel of a believing world with an iconoclastic Thackeray or Carlyle, for our sympathies, sooth to say, are with neither. To us, with all its gorgeous blaze of crimson and gold, the published 'Peerage' is the most melancholy of books, the most enormous of mausoleums. Think! of the thousands of men and women, good and vile, honourable and base, coroneted and uncoroneted, married and unmarried, from the Norman baron who frowned on King John to the last banker who made a peerage by making a purse, from Avicia illuminating misals in the donjon, to Lady Clara Vere de Vere at the archery-meeting,—ninety-nine out of a hundred are dust! You may, if it please you, still read in these pages of the living lords of princely fortunes and princely minds, of the bright possessors of exquisite fascinations, of spacious domains and splendid residences; but what are these to the spirits departed, the names obscured, the families extinct, the graves unknown, the lands forfeited, the fair seats made desolate, which, woven like dark threads into the history of the most flourishing families, gather into one mass of gloom in that truly tragic volume, the 'Extinct Peerage?' Then, indeed, does the stately fabric of British aristocracy seem something not less darkly mutable than April weather; and the most prosaic mind, considering such instability in what seemed so firm, may well become elegiac and dismayed.

If the 'Peerage' be the record of death and mutability, the Orders of Knighthood display one phase of man's ceaseless effort to elude these inevitable conditions of his lot. We write in ignorance of the speculations of others; but it appears to us nearly certain that the germ of the whole gigantic structure of honorary decoration set forth in the imposing volume before us, existed ages before chivalry was dreamed of, in man's universal desire to save some part of his being from total disappearance. Some poet has talked of being "contented with oblivion;" the truth is that men are contented with oblivion just as they are contented with death—because they cannot help it. The first man in the world expected, we may be sure, to live for ever; and it probably required a long course of experience to convince Earth's infant brood that mortality was anything but an accident. Those who expected to die must still have expected to be remembered; and we can well imagine the blank dismay with which men must have felt the once vivid impressions of pleasure or of pain becoming indistinct and confused, the old familiar faces gliding like ghosts out of memory, the echo of old deeds dying away in the unresponsive bosom, old customs obsolete, and old affections dead. How naturally, yet with what a melancholy unconsciousness, did the first races try to fight death and oblivion with their own weapons—tombs! In Britain memory and affection reared those gigantic barrows which posterity, when uninspired by sympathy or unenlightened by science, has usually agreed to consider the handiwork of the Devil. In Egypt regal pride, impatient of its little span, raised the pyramids,

which, "doting with age, have forgotten the names of their founders." Men soon found the vanity of this—or rather, perhaps, discovered that the departed was more truly present in the memory of his more shining actions than in the final repository of his dust. Hence we find the self-same spirit which in ages less remote has created the star, the cross, and the ribbon, in full operation in these simpler times. The forms, indeed, are widely dissimilar. Seven Persians slay a usurper; one becomes king, and, in memory of the common enterprise that once united all, his less fortunate companions and their descendants are allowed free access to his person at all hours. The absence of any distinguishing badge is characteristic of the people who alone among the ancients adorned an invisible divinity; but in secular Greece a material emblem is adopted, and grateful Athenians wreath their swords in myrtle—'ὄσπερ Ἀρμόδιος καὶ Ἀριστογείτων'. The Olympic garland is also a case in point. Rome, the mediator between antique simplicity and the complexity of modern life, makes, as fitting, an immense stride in our direction. When we read of crowns civic and mural, of *torques* and *armilla*, of triumphs and fasces, and the dedication of *spolia opima*, we see that the system of honorary memorial is in a fair way of development, and whatever dimensions the coming Gothic structure may attain, it cannot well be reared on a new foundation.

These dimensions, so far as they remain in our own day, are here: 362 stately pages and 100 superb coloured plates. Various, indeed, are the histories—dissimilar the dignity and the renown of the many orders, fraternities, and classes of merit these respectively commemorate—from our own Order of the Garter, which "exceeds in majesty, honour, and fame all chivalrous fraternities in the world," down to the Hanoverian medal *Für Rettung und Gefahr*, which is nothing more nor less than a Humane Society token. Some are the creation of kings; some of king's mistresses; some have been instituted as the reward of valour and service; some because new-fledged sovereigns felt themselves *parvenus* till they had their honours to give away; some are the especial distinctions of princes, others of Russianized journalists; some, like the Golden Fleece, are too intimately connected with history to be forgotten even when their day has gone by; others, being merely records of the wearer's participation in such a military event, must expire in the course of nature, and can hardly expect to be registered in many more editions of this book. Upon some, honourable in themselves, a tinge of ridicule is cast by reason of the solemn drollery attendant upon their institution. Such a one is the Order of the Thistle, founded as King James II. would have us piously believe, by "his Majesty's Royal predecessor, Achaius, King of Scots, under the protection of St. Andrew, Patron of Scotland, in commemoration of a signal Victory obtained by the said Achaius over Athelstan, King of the Saxons, after a bloody battle, in the time of which there appeared in the heavens a White Cross, in the form of that upon which the Apostle Saint Andrew suffered martyrdom." Others, again, derive a glowing interest as being the representatives of Orders far more illustrious, but now extinct:—such is the Portuguese Order of Christ, Sir B. Burke's account of which shall be copied as an example of his general mode of dealing with his subject, and

a fair sample of the style and quality of the information the reader is likely to find in this elaborate work :—

"The Order of Christ."

"The Order of the Templars having been abolished in France by Philip le Bel, its property confiscated, and the members persecuted and expelled with the sanction and authority of Pope Clemens V., it was revived in Portugal, where it flourished under the name of the 'Knighthood of Our Lord Jesus Christ.' The extreme persecutions which the Templars were subjected to in France, apparently for the mere sake of seizing hold of their property, under the pretext of their conspiring against the state, roused universal sympathy with the sufferers, while the Portuguese government, needing, in addition, their support and valour, as a bulwark against the Spanish Moors at Algravia, King Dionysius devised a means of giving an asylum to the Knights and their Order in Portugal, without openly violating the decision of the Pope. He transferred (1317) the castles and vassals, as also the statutes of the Order of the Templars, to a new Order which he founded under a different name, and for which he received, after two years' negotiations, the sanction of Pope John XXII.

"Nor was Dionysius deceived in his expectations. With grateful feelings, the Knights of the Order of Christ joined the Portuguese Kings in their crusades against the infidels, and accompanied them in their adventurous campaigns to Africa and India, while the Kings, on their part, acknowledged the important services of the Knights, by increasing their possessions with the increase of their own conquests, and procured for the Grand Prior of the Order, from Pope Calixtus III., an investment of power equal to that of a Bishop. As an encouragement to further conquests and discoveries, they were finally promised also the independent possession (under, however, Portuguese protection) of all the countries which they might happen to discover.

"Under such favourable circumstances, the new Order grew in power and wealth to such an extent as to raise the fears of the subsequent kings of Portugal, who began to endeavour to limit and curtail the concessions made by their predecessor, especially as regarded the *eventual* discoveries made by the Order, which instead of, as originally stipulated, being its own independent property, were now to be marked Crown domains; leaving to the Knights only the civil jurisdiction, and a certain military preponderance in them. Nor was the limitation confined to the future conquests of the Order alone; even the territories, which were already in their possession, the Pope thought fit to include in the new contract, when laid before him for sanction. Subsequently, King John III. even procured from Pope Adrian VI. (1522), an edict by which the functions of Administrator and Grand Master of the Order were exclusively transferred to the Portuguese Crown.

"The principal seat of the Order was originally Castro-Marino, in the diocese of Faro, but in 1366, it was transferred to Tomer (seven leagues from Santarem), where a fine cloister is still to be seen.

"No one could present himself as candidate who was not able to prove his noble descent, and a three years' military noviceship in the wars against the infidels. The members were originally bound to make the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience; but Pope Alexander VI. released them from the two first, on condition that they should apply the third part of their revenues to the building and support of the Tomar Cloister, the priests of which he bound to the whole of the three vows. It serves now, together with the Seminary at Coimbra, as a theological institution for the priests of the Order, as an immediate fief of the Crown.

"The Order possesses twenty-six villages and farms, and four hundred and thirty-four prebends.

"Since 1789, the members consist (besides the Grand Master and Great Commander) of six Knights of the Grand Cross, four hundred and fifty Commanders, and an unlimited number of Knights.

"Foreigners are exempt from the rules, but, at the same time, are excluded from the participation in the revenues of the Order.

"Catholics, only, of noble descent can be admitted to the Order.

"The Knights Grand Cross wear the decoration across the right shoulder towards the left side, by a broad red ribbon, while the left side of the breast is adorned with the star.

"The Commanders wear the same cross and star round the neck, and the Knights have the cross suspended at the button-hole, though when in uniform they wear it now also round the neck.

"Members are allowed to adorn the badge with precious stones."

Considered as a book of reference the present work will be found indispensable to every complete library. Whatever Sir Bernard Burke undertakes he does thoroughly and well: his 'Peerage' is the best of its class, his 'Extinct Peerage,' 'Armory,' and 'Dictionary of the Landed Gentry,' stand alone. This his last production does no discredit to its predecessors; and those to whom books of precedence and genealogy are scriptures, will not hesitate to receive 'The Book of Orders' into their canon. Without adopting any such estimate, we may yet be permitted to vindicate for such compilations an interest beyond the merely antiquarian. They exhibit the results, if not the philosophy, of a principle eternally inherent in human nature. The South Sea chief is envired by his *mataboules*,—there is peerage; the *mataboule* has a fish-bone in his nose,—there is knighthood. London and Paris may embody the same idea in a more elegant, not in a more definite, form. So long as there is a difference of capacities, there will be a difference of ranks,—so long as there is anything worthy of remembrance, there will be some symbol whereby it may be remembered. Doubtless the forms enshrining this essential spirit must change; there is no reason, in the eternal fitness of things, why military merit should be rewarded by a silver cross, or scientific desert by a bronze star. Nor can bits of metal and ribbon, or titular prefixes of honour, be expected to withstand the ravaging flood of mutability that sweeps away races, dynasties, religions, languages, and laws. But the spirit, of which these toys are the virtue and expression, will still live, and virtue, and utter itself in other forms, and must continue to do so as long as man retains the ancestral pride which is indissoluble from family affection, and the desire of perpetuating the memory of illustrious deeds which cannot depart so long as the power of performing them remains.

The Street Preacher: being the Autobiography of Robert Flockhart. Edited by Thos. Guthrie. A. and C. Black.

ROBERT FLOCKHART was the son of a nailer, who lived at Dalnottar, near Glasgow. He enlisted in a marching regiment, and the section of his autobiography headed 'Before Conversion,' gives a curious and sickening picture of the vice and misery of our common soldiers at the beginning of the present century. We hope that there is now a change for the better in the condition of the private. In India he was engaged in the war against Holkar, and was "converted" by some Baptist missionaries. Then follow the usual stories of "persecution;" but "judgments" always fall upon his persecutors. One man strikes him, and drowns himself. The patients

in the hospital who laugh at him, he remarks, are sure to die. Some one else offers him some other insult, and is slain in battle. On one occasion he goes to visit a friend in prison, and conceals a bottle of wine in his knapsack; the turnkey is "providentially" prevented from searching him, as he ought to have done. At length he returns home inviolated, and joins the veteran battalion at Cork. Here he would enter the houses of the people, where he "would drive away the Pope, and penances, and purgatories, in all directions." He adds, "There were swine walking about in their houses as large as hogs." Not liking the Irish, he managed to get himself transferred to the veteran battalion quartered in Edinburgh Castle; and after reproving the adjutant on parade for swearing, interrupting the worship of the Baptist congregation to which he belonged, and engaging in a praying-match with a Methodist, in which he succeeded in silencing his adversary, he was placed in a mad-house. On his discharge he set up a school, which he taught for twenty-five years, and finally became a street preacher in Edinburgh. Every evening he took his station at the door of the Cathedral at about nine o'clock, and on Sunday evenings opposite the theatre. A friend carried a chair on which he stood, and a lantern; and after singing a hymn, he used to address the crowd who had been attracted by his music. The magistrates of Edinburgh, and the police charged with keeping the causeway clear, were now his chief persecutors; and the editor observes that they often came in for some heavy denunciations, which must have been highly consolatory to the audience of pick-pockets which the preacher gathered round him. "For example," says his friend, Mr. Robertson, "when enumerating, in his discourse one night, the singular trophies of grace that would be found in heaven, he exclaimed,—'There are saved Manassehs in heaven, and saved Magdalenes in heaven, and saved Sauls in heaven, and saved publicans in heaven, and I believe it's possible that there may be saved policemen in heaven!' But it was not alone by preaching that Flockhart discomfited his enemies. Prayer was quite as trenchant a weapon of offence in his hands. Being "excommunicated" by a Mr. Anderson, the Baptist minister whose meeting he attended, for interfering with his functions, Flockhart fairly drove the congregation out of the meeting-house with his praying :—

"On Sabbath-day I came and sat at a distance from them that were at the table. After the services were all over they generally sat a short time, and my heart being full of grief for the treatment they gave me (they never would reason with me, or give me a reason), I took this opportunity of unbosoming all my grief to the Lord audibly, before them all, and the most of them ran out of the church; I continued praying, however, till they stopped me by force."

He was once visiting some patient in the ward of a hospital when a Roman Catholic clergyman happened to be administering the last sacraments to a dying woman :—

"I happened to be present at the time," he says "and seeing what was going on, went down upon my knees, and when the priest began to pray in Latin I began to pray to the Lord in English. . . . In my prayer I levelled at the priest, and prayed that the Lord would have mercy upon those who suffered themselves to be deluded by Popish superstitions."

This book gives a curious picture of the grotesque forms which Christianity assumes amongst the uneducated and superstitious class.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- The History of Herodotus.* Vol. II. Murray.
A History of the Romans under the Empire. By Charles Merivale, B.D. Vol. VI. Longman and Co.
Historical and Biographical Essays. By John Forster. Murray.
The Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti; with an Introductory Memoir of Eminent Linguists, Ancient and Modern. By C. W. Russell, D.D.
The Principles of Physical Geography. By the Rev. C. G. Nicolay, F.R.G.S. E. Stanford.
One-and-Twenty. By the Author of 'Wildflower.' 3 Vols. Hurst and Blackett.
Parallel Lives of Ancient and Modern Heroes. By Charles Duke Yonge. Chapman and Hall.
Clara Melville: a Life both Strange and True. Binns and Goodwin, Bath.
Fishes and Fishing. Artificial Breeding of Fish, Anatomy of their Senses, their Loves, Passions, and Intellectuals; with Illustrative Facts. By W. Wright, Esq. Newby.
My First Voyage. A Book for Youth. By William Stones. Illustrated by E. Roffe. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
Latin Exercises (Supplementary Volume), as Dictated by the late James Melvin, D.D., &c. By Peter Calder, A.M., Rector Grammar School, Grantown. Mac-lachlin and Stewart.
Health for the Million, including Hints on the Physical Training of Youth, and the Treatment of Invalids, and Old Age, &c. By the Author of 'How to Make Home Happy,' &c. Kent and Co.
The Indian Pilgrim; or, the Progress of the Pilgrim Nazarene from the City of the Wrath of God to the City of Mount Zion, &c. By Mrs. Sherwood. Houlston and Wright.
Emily the Nursery-Maid, &c. Edited by the Rev. W. Jackson, M.A., Oxon. Mozley and Masters.
Texas: her Resources and her Public Men. A Companion for J. de Cordova's New and Correct Map of the State of Texas. By J. de Cordova. Philadelphia: E. Crozet.

THE biography of illustrious men is always an attractive and instructive kind of historical literature, though there is somewhat of classical pedantry in throwing it into the shape of *Parallel Lives*. Epaminondas and Gustavus Adolphus, Philip of Macedon and Frederick the Great, are the ancient and modern heroes compared and contrasted in Mr. Yonge's volume. That the points of parallelism are ingeniously discovered and clearly stated, we willingly admit, but other historical characters to which many of the remarks are equally applicable will suggest themselves to the reader. Apart, however, from the formal parallels, the memoirs are ably written, and contain interesting sketches of memorable events and distinguished characters.

The story of *Clara Melville* the reader is assured is a true autobiography, the bequest of a mother to her daughter, by whom it is now published, with alteration of names alone. Whether the tale be interesting and novel as well as true the reader will determine according to his experience of life or acquaintance with works of fiction. There are certainly some episodes of unusual interest, and a healthy moral tone pervades the book. The good counsels and pious reflections are occasionally too formally introduced, but allowance must be made for the original purpose of the writer, which was the instruction and guidance of her to whom it was addressed.

Fishes and Fishing does but resemble almost all works of its class, in being a very agreeable book. It speaks volumes in favour of "the gentle science," that the writings in which its maxims and mysteries are set forth should be so much distinguished, as they have been since the days of Walton, by innocent delight in the beauties of Nature, affluence of amusing anecdote, and quiet thoughtfulness, not excluding a spirit of kindly humour. Mr. Wright's little volume fully answers this description, while at the same time its range is somewhat more extensive than is customary with works of its class. Not only is there the usual information respecting the various kinds of fish, their habits and dispositions, the food and localities they prefer, and the best methods of effecting their capture,—not only are there those side-glances of the writer's own existence and pursuits, which, fortunately, few writers on angling have been able to resist affording to their readers,—but there is an amount of interesting, if not always

very relevant, zoological information, which proves Mr. Wright to have been no incurious observer of the habits of his favourite order of creation, and would, indeed, be highly creditable even to a professed naturalist. We may point to the remarks on the vexed question, whether fishes possess the power of hearing, as especially satisfactory. The chief defects of this little book are its want of method and its discursiveness—which last, however, never becomes fatiguing—and which will be readily excused when we learn that the writer is literally one of the oldest of living writers,—his first work (descriptive of his very remarkable escape from confinement in France, the particulars of which are again related here, and followed by a series of highly important contributions to aural science) having been published in 1803.

My First Voyage purports to be an account of a voyage to Brazil, the Cape of Good Hope, Tasmania, Australia, and New Zealand; but it has all the appearance of having been compiled in London. The stock incidents of a voyage are described in turn,—the embarkation, dropping down the Thames, the Tower, Tilbury Fort, &c. When the ship gets out to sea, a man falls overboard, and is with difficulty rescued; the Line is crossed with the usual ceremonies; an old lady is made to look through a telescope across the object-glass, of which a waggish officer has stretched a piece of string, which she supposes to be the Line. Then the captain tells a story about whale-fishing; the first officer gives a lecture on the signals of the British marine; the chaplain preaches a sermon, which is reported word for word; the doctor delivers a lecture on hydraulics; the second officer, on the ships of all times, beginning with those of the Phœnicians; and the artist favours us with his thoughts, which, as they are concerned with colour, are the means of bringing in something about the heraldic colours of flags and ensigns. After Tasman, Captain Cook, Sir John Franklin, the *Ornithorynchus paradoxus*, and other strange animals, have come in for their share of notice, the book is very properly closed by 'The Missionary,' of whose doings an account is given, in the most approved manner, just as Chaucer's 'Canterbury Pilgrimage' is closed by 'The Person's Tale.' We cannot congratulate Mr. Roffe on the illustrations. A portrait of the Queen when Princess Victoria, gives us the impression that a print of Topsy, intended for a popular edition of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' has by some mistake been substituted for the right one. This book may be useful for children; but it certainly is not what it pretends to be—an account of a real voyage.

Mr. Peter Calder's *Latin Exercises* appear to be well adapted for their purpose. The explanations of idioms and synonymous words appended to each lesson are ingenious; and the student who had mastered them, could not fail to have a correct knowledge of the structure of Latin.

Under the affected title of *Health for the Million*, the author of 'How to Make Home Happy' collects together the common rules for preserving health, which are to be found in a variety of medical and other works. Here the valetudinarian will find recipes for the treatment of the skin and the stomach, remarks on clothes, exercise, sleep, ventilation, the teeth and voice, the hair, the hands and feet, and reasons for avoiding bad habits of all kinds. The following quotation from Dr. Tilt respecting night-work may be useful to our literary brethren:—"Literary men, instead of working at night, should, if possible, do so very early in the morning." What would Charles Lamb say to this? We have always observed that early workers were voluminous, and ponderous, and matter-of-fact; while the witty and imaginative preferred the midnight hour. Thomas Aquinas, Cornelius à Lapide, and Rollin, were early risers, and so is Sir Archibald Alison; Horace, Rabelais, Montaigne, Sterne, Swift, Sheridan, Byron, Coleridge, used to lie in bed in the morning, exco-

tating their good things, which were not committed to paper till they blazed and scintillated in their author's imaginations, like shooting stars, at the witching hour of night. Morning is the season for logical reasoning, patient research, and pastoral poetry; then homely fowls and prosaic persons are about their avocations: it is not till night has spread her mysterious mantle over the earth that Piccolomini and the nightingale put forth their powers.

The Indian Mutiny is responsible for the compilation of a good many new books, and the resuscitation of not a few that are old. To it we owe the reproduction in England of an allegory (not "on the banks of the Nile," but on the banks of the Ganges), called *The Indian Pilgrim*, by Mrs. Sherwood. Its generation was after this manner:—It was thought desirable by certain persons interested in the conversion of the natives of India to Christianity, to translate the 'Pilgrim's Progress' into Hindostanee. After the undertaking had proceeded some time, "the style of that celebrated work, and the manners therein displayed, were found so entirely repugnant to the Oriental taste, as to render the prosecution of that design no longer desirable." Mrs. Sherwood then undertook to write the present book on the model of Bunyan's, only adapting the original plan to the habits and ideas of Hindostan. If the real 'Pilgrim's Progress' were distasteful to the Hindoos, the Hindoo copy will surely be distasteful to the English. We do not pretend to have read it through. A few pages had the effect of throwing us into a deep sleep, from which we awakened to find that all the family had long since retired to rest, and that our candles had burned down into their sockets.

Emily the Nursery-Maid is a well-written story, intended to teach servants to perform their duties with cheerfulness and good-will. Clergymen would find it a good book to give to young girls leaving a national school to go to service.

Texas: her Resources and her Public Men, is a statistical account of that state, to which are appended sketches of persons who have been remarkable in its history. The form of government, geographical position, population, title to land, peculiar laws, public debt, railroads, weights and measures, rates of postage,—everything, in short, which is interesting and important to a person intending to settle in the country is detailed. Of a single one of the celebrated persons—generals, colonels, and all—whose memoirs find a place here, we confess that we have never heard: the fame of their actions, military and civil, has not, we believe, been yet wafted across the Atlantic.

New Editions.

- Types of Womanhood.* In Four Stories. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
A Manual of the Chaldee Language. Containing a Chaldee Grammar, &c. By Elias Riggs, D.D. Second edition revised. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
The Poetical Works of Professor Wilson. A new edition. William Blackwood and Son.
The Experience of Life. By the Author of 'Amy Herbert.' Longman and Co.

Types of Womanhood is the title of a collection of four very pretty stories which appeared originally in 'Fraser,' 'Chambers's Journal,' 'Titan,' and 'Household Words.' The first is called 'Our Wish.' Paula Clive, the daughter of a clergyman, an authoress and an unbeliever, marries the narrator, who is of her own way of thinking. A child is born to them; Paula's heart is gradually softened by her maternal feelings; she sees the comfort that others feel in believing in a future state; the child too evinces some religious instincts, and when it dies, Paula seeks and finds relief to her sorrow in religious faith. The narrator's intellect long holds out against religion, but he also, broken in spirit by the death of his child and wife (for Paula too dies), finally yields.—The next describes the hopes, the fears, the disappointments, and the happiness of four sisters, who, having been in good circumstances in their youth,

are reduced to comparative poverty. One tries to be an authoress, and is an unmitigated evil. Another, foolish but kind-hearted, goes to be a companion to a lady, and marries a doctor at Baden. The narrator and her younger sister, Grace, are the best of the family. The former, originally of a hard and unloving disposition, is softened by a violent illness, and by the loving care of her sisters, whom she had hitherto disliked; and the latter, affectionate and open-hearted, is cruelly disappointed by finding that the man she loves is in love with another. The conflict of her feelings forms the substance of the story, and she finally consoles herself with a second love. The narrator remains unmarried, and makes herself useful in teaching the parish school, and other charitable works.—'Bertha's Love' turns upon the same theme. Bertha discovers that Geoffrey, to whom she was attached, loves Mary, and her principles are severely tried by the following circumstance: Mary, wandering among the cliffs on the coast of Cornwall, loses her way, and is surrounded by the advancing tide; the waves are coming in upon her fast, and the thought of leaving her to her fate flashes across Bertha's mind; but it quickly passes away, and being well acquainted with the passages of the rocks, she saves her rival. But on the eve of the wedding-day Geoffrey is killed. Mary gets another love, but Bertha loves for ever.—The last tale is the shortest and least interesting of the series: it is called the 'Ordeal,' and the trial through which the heroine passes consists of the temptation to be unfaithful to her lover on its being discovered that he is not entitled to a large property to which he was supposed to be heir. These stories, all but the last, are pretty and pleasantly told; but there is not much in them of anything, whether bad or good. The worst of this style of fiction is, that it represents marriage as the only destiny for women. Missing this, a woman is supposed to miss all chance of happiness. Perhaps the fault is more in the position which women hold in England at the present day; but at any rate, such fictions tend to foster this evil.

Biblical students will find *A Manual of the Chaldean Language*, by Dr. Riggs, a valuable help to the study of the later books of Scripture, and the Talmud and Targums. To the grammar is appended a "chrestomathy," or collection of extracts from the Targums, proper for the exercise of students in construing and parsing; and to this are added notes on the Chaldaic words which occur in the books of Ezra and Daniel, and a vocabulary.

The *Poetical Works of Professor Wilson* form the twelfth and concluding volume of his collected works, edited by his son-in-law, Professor Ferrier. It contains besides the poems published in 1812, 1816, and 1825, four pieces which had never before appeared in connection with the rest. The first is that which received the "Newdigate" prize at Oxford in 1806; 'Edderline's Dream,' contributed in 1829 to a magazine called 'The Anniversary,' edited by Allan Cunningham; 'An Evening in Furness Abbey,' and 'Unimore,' both from 'Blackwood's Magazine.' Professor Wilson's poetry is well known, and criticism would be out of place; but most people, we imagine, will think his prose more poetical than his poetry.

With less unity of design or connection of structure than 'Amy Herbert' and other tales from the same pen, *The Experience of Life* has a wider range of subject, and conveys many useful moral lessons in a form attractive to youthful readers. The tales of this writer belong to the best class of ethical literature in the form of fiction, and in the cheap series in which they are now published, they cannot fail to have a wide and wholesome influence.

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

The Photographic Album of Literature and Art. Houlston and Wright.
S. W. Silver and Co.'s Emigration Guide to Australia, New Zealand, &c. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Pope: Additional Facts concerning his Maternal Ancestry. By Robert Davies, F.S.A. John Russell Smith.

The first number of *The Photographic Album of Literature and Art* contains what purports to be a photographic portrait of the Princess Royal; but, if we are not much mistaken, it is only a photographic copy of a print which is to be seen in all the shop-windows. If the photograph be unsatisfactory, the letterpress is still more so. The young Princess's life has not hitherto been such as to make it a very interesting subject, and we sincerely hope it may continue to flow in that even tenor which is more conducive to happiness than to romance. But anything more ungraceful than the manner in which it is treated in this sketch we cannot imagine. It opens thus:—"The Princess Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa was born on the 21st of November, 1840, at Buckingham Palace. As the first child of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, the nation at large would have preferred a prince [so the nation at large is the first child of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort!], but no disappointment was allowed to mingle with the national rejoicing at the safety of our beloved sovereign. The infant princess was lineally descended [is she not still?] from William the Conqueror; and as the Princess Royal of England would, in the default of male issue [male issue of whom?] have succeeded to the British Crown; but three brothers have since barred her succession. The baptismal ceremony [what baptismal ceremony?] was performed in the Throne-room," &c. The writer is evidently so dazzled by the splendour of his theme that he cannot write plain English.

Messrs. Silver and Co., the emigration outfitters in Bishopsgate Street, have published an *Emigration Guide* to the British Colonies. It enters into all the details upon which an emigrant would desire to obtain information, and will doubtless prove useful to persons intending to settle in Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, and Canada.

In *Pope: Additional Facts concerning his Maternal Ancestry*, Mr. Davies traces the maternal ancestry of the poet two generations higher than Mr. Hunter had succeeded in doing, and fully justifies Pope's assertion that his mother was "of gentle blood," and "of an ancient family." In the time of Henry VIII. there was a Robert Turner, a waxchandler—at that time an important and lucrative trade—in York. His son, Thomas Turner, was a scrivener, and "Clerk of the Council of the North," a man of wealth and note; for the citizens were about to elect him sheriff, when the lord president of the council interfered to prevent it, on the ground that his services could not be spared. He married twice. The name of his first wife is not known. His second was Mrs. Jane Pale, the widow of Mr. Thomas Pale, the town-clerk of York. Mr. Davies brings forward much documentary evidence to show that Edward Turner was a man of large property, and that his friends were among the gentry of the town and county. He died in 1580, leaving by his first wife nine children:—1, Lancelot; 2, Philip; 3, Thomas; 4, Margaret; 5, Elizabeth; 6, Katharine; 7, Lucy; 8, Edward; 9, Martin. Lancelot, the eldest son, purchased the estate of Towthorpe, and had besides a town-house in York. He died without issue, and left his property to Philip, the great grandfather of the poet. Philip Turner married, in 1590, Edith Gylminge, daughter of William Gylminge, vintner; and, it appears, that though the Gylminges were in trade, they were connected by marriage with some of the county families. Among the numerous issue of this marriage was William, who, in 1621, married Thomasine Newton; and their daughter Edith married Alexander Pope, the father of the poet. Mr. Davies enters into some very curious particulars of family history, explanatory of Edith Pope's being a Roman Catholic. It appears that the Turners generally conformed; but in the cruel

persecution directed against non-conformists to the State-religion during the reign of Elizabeth, strict inquiry having been made, by order of the Council, for all persons who sent their children abroad, it was discovered that Lancelot Turner maintained his youngest brother Martin at the University of Venice. From this Mr. Davies infers, that though Lancelot Turner afterwards conformed, he was at that time a Roman Catholic, and attributes to the fact of his subsequent conformity the cessation in his later years of the friendship which had subsisted between him and Sir William Alford, a zealous Catholic. Some of the Turners, it thus appears, were Catholics, or at least well affected towards Catholicism, which accounts for the hereditary religion of the poet,—a religion which seems to have hung somewhat loose upon him. Mr. Davies thus sums up his genealogical discoveries:—"It has been shown by unimpeachable evidence that Edward Turner, the great-grandfather of Edith Pope, was the son of a substantial citizen of York, who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII.; that having advanced a step higher in the social scale, he maintained during great part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the rank of a gentleman, and associated upon a footing of equality with the best of the inhabitants of a city which was then 'the glory of the north;' that, in addition to the property he inherited in the city, he acquired lands of considerable value in the country, and these he transmitted to his descendants; that his eldest son, Lancelot Turner, by means of his paternal fortune, was enabled, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, to purchase the manor and estate of Towthorpe, and thus attain the status of a country gentleman; and in that position, dying childless, was succeeded by his nephew, William Turner, who 'made choice of, to be the mother of his children,' of whom Edith was one, a lady who was not only herself of good family, but was allied with several of the higher Yorkshire gentry."

List of New Books.

Abel and Bloxam's Chemistry, 8vo, cl., 2nd edit., 18s.
Anderson's (C.) Annals of the English Bible, 2 vols., 8vo, cl., 21s.
Bannister's (S.) Wm. Patterson, the Merchant Statesman, fep., cl., 5s.
Blake's (Admiral) Life, by R. Dixon, new edit., small 8vo, cl., 2s. 6d.
Brimley's (G.) Essays, edited by W. G. Clark, post 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.
Brough's Life of Falstaff, illus. by G. Cruikshank, 8vo, cl., 12s. 6d.
Bryan's Pilgrim's Progress; Mason's Notes, post 8vo, cl., 2s. 6d.
Chalmers's (C.) Electro-Chemistry, 8vo, cl., 2s. 6d.
Christoffel's (R.) Zwilling or the Reformation in Switzerland, 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.
Clarkson's (W.) Christ and His Mission, post 8vo, cl., 7s.
Crothwell's (J. C.) Twelve Lectures on Esther, 12mo, cl., 5s.
Davidson's Presidents in Consequence, Vol. II., Pt. II., 7yl. 8vo, cl., 25s.
Denny's (W. C.) Islets of the Channel, post 8vo, cl., 4s. 6d.
De Quincy's Works, Vol. VIII., post 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.
De Vere's May Carol, fep., cl., reduced to 3s. 6d.
Edward's Confessor, Lives of, by Leard, royal 8vo, half bd., 3s. 6d.
Edward's (Amelia B.) Hand and Glove, post 8vo, bds., 2s. 6d.
Ellcott's (E. J.) Destiny of the Creature, &c., 8vo, cl., 5s.
Estrade Choisy, by author of 'Amy Herbert,' post 8vo, cl., 5s.
Forster's (J.) Essays, 2 vols., post 8vo, cl., 21s.
Gatty's (Mrs. A.) Words not Realized, 4th edit., 16mo, cl., 5s.
Gillespie's Greek Testament Roots, 12mo, cl., 7s. 6d.
Halscomb's (Rev. J.) Church Reading, 8vo, cl., 3s. 6d.
Hilberd's (C.) Garden Favourites, 8vo, cl., gilt, 5s. 6d.
Holson's (J.) Discourses in Heathen Lands, crown 8vo, cl., 6s. 6d.
Hodge's (H. C.) Exposition of 1 Corinthians, 2nd edit., post 8vo, cl., 2s.
Hutter's Art of Teaching Arith., & Rose's Teacher's Man. of Ex., cl., 2s. 6d.
Johnson's (C. W.) Chemistry of the World, crown 8vo, cl., 6s.
Jones's (W.) Health for the Million, fep., cl., 4s. 6d.
Leonard's (Lord St.) Handy Bk. on Prop. Law, new ed., pt. 8vo, cl., 2s. 6d.
Liles and Diallles, 12mo, cl., 6s.
Mackay's Management of Landed Prop. in the Highlands, pt. 8vo, cl., 2s. 6d.
Mervale's (C.) Romans, Vol. VI., 8vo, cl., 16s.
Miller's (Hugh) Cruise of the Betsy, crown 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.
Moore's (T.) Natl. Alms, with Music, impl. 8vo, cl., 31s. 6d., hlf. mor., 42s.
Palmer's (F.) Economy of Salvation, 18mo, cl., 2s.
Perrins's (F.) Life and Times, crown 8vo, cl., 5s.
Pictorial History of England, Vol. VI., royal 8vo, cl., 15s.
Pridham's (A.) Notes, &c., on Epistle to Romans, 2nd ed., sm. 8vo, cl., 6s.
Rawlinson's (G.) Herodotus, Vol. II., 8vo, cl., 15s.
Redford's (R. M.) Light Beyond, 12mo, cl., 2s.
Reid's (Capt. M.) War-Tail, new edit., fep., 8vo, cl., 5s.
Russell's (Dr. C. W.) Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti, 8vo, cl., 12s.
Thurston's (H. J.) Fastidious Pilgrim, crown 8vo, cl., 3s. 6d.
Thomson's (S.) Wanderings among Wild Flowers, 12mo, bds., 2s.
Voices of Christian Life in Song, crown 8vo, cl., 5s.
Weibrecht's (Mrs.) Missionary Sketches in North India, post 8vo, cl., 5s.
Wilson's (M. F.) Far and Against, 2 vols., fep., cl., 15s. 6d.
Wilson's Tales of the Borders, Vol. XII., new edit., 16mo, bds., 1s. 6d.
World of Wonders Revealed by the Microscope, impl. 16mo, cl., 3s. 6d.

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. GLAISHER'S TABLES OF MEAN TEMPERATURE. To determine the mean temperature of every day of the year, for any given locality, is an important problem for various purposes of science. It is only in recent times that attempts have been made to generalize long-extended meteorological observations. Previous to 1807 no readings of

meteorological instruments were taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, with the exception of those necessary for the calculation of refraction in the reduction of astronomical observations. From 1807 to the end of 1813, readings for meteorological purposes were taken, but they consisted only of a single reading of the thermometer and barometer daily. From January, 1814, a more extensive series was commenced, which consisted of the reading of the barometer and thermometer, direction of the wind, amount of cloud, and general remarks, all of which were taken three or four times daily; together with the readings of a maximum and minimum thermometer. These records have been gradually accumulating, but no use has been made of them except for incidental purposes and occasional reference in their bearing on other scientific inquiries. Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., has lately undertaken the important task of reducing and discussing all the thermometric observations taken at Greenwich from January 1, 1814, to December 31, 1856, the results of which have been laid before the Meteorological Society, and published in the Report for 1857. In the verification and examination of the records the greatest care was exercised, and whenever any discordant or unusual entries were met with, the readings were compared with those taken at the Royal Society, and those published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' and other contemporaneous records. As great accuracy has thus been obtained as can reasonably be expected in so extensive a series of readings. The successive processes of Mr. Glaisher's inquiry are minutely explained in his report, but it will suffice here to state some of the chief results of his labours.

The first twelve tables exhibit the mean temperature of every day in each month, as deduced from the observations taken on that day, from 1814 to 1856. In the tables the readings are given for every day of the month. The following are examples of the annotations appended to the tables of daily means. The mean temperature of the coldest day in January, from 1814 to 1853, was 10° 7', and it took place on the 20th day, in the year 1838. The mean temperature of the hottest day in the month, during the same period of years, was 52° 7', and it took place on the 24th day, in year 1834. The difference between these numbers is 42°, and it represents the extreme difference between the mean temperature of two days in the month of January in forty-three years. The means of the two days already mentioned, the 20th and 24th, taken over the whole period, were 36° 2' and 37° 7'. The day of the month whose mean temperature has been subjected to the greatest difference was the 20th, being 10° 7', in the year 1838, and 49° 6', in 1853; a difference of 38° 9'. The day when the mean temperature showed least difference was the 6th, in 1841 being 26° 1', and in 1855, 48° 3'; a difference of 22° 2'.

Turning to a summer month, the mean temperature of the coldest day of July, from 1814 to 1856, was 47° 7', on the 20th of the month in 1836; that of the hottest day was 79° 2', on the 24th, in 1818. The difference is 31° 5', representing the extreme difference between the mean temperature of two days in July for forty-three years. The mean of the same days throughout the period were 62° 4' and 62°. The 18th of July was the day whose mean temperature was subjected to greatest difference; in 1816 being 52° 3', and in 1825, 78° 2'; a difference of 25° 9'. The least difference was on the 10th, in 1835, being 54° 4', and in 1852, 70° 5'; a difference of 16° 1'.

Table Thirteenth gives the mean temperature of every day of the year, as deduced from the detailed mean temperatures of each of the forty-three years recorded in the first twelve tables. Some of the numbers in this table seem to show that forty-three years is not a sufficiently long period to ascertain the exact annual mean, even supposing it to maintain an average throughout a given cycle of time. It is certainly far too short

a period to indicate any progressive change of temperature or climate. The mean temperatures for each day of the year, as adopted and used at the Royal Observatory, are sufficient, however, for all practical purposes, the temperature of each day relative to others in the same year being correctly ascertained; though the comparative temperature with that of the same day at remote times—in the days of Julius Cæsar, for instance—must be left to historical and geological conjecture.

The general curves of increase and decrease through the course of the seasons can be readily delineated, but there are certain periods of the year which are remarkable on account of the difficulty of assigning a physical cause for the irregularities. Starting from the lowest reading in January, the increase is gradual till the end of the month, when there is a slight variation till the middle of February, after which the increase is again gradually progressive (with the exception of four days at the beginning of March) till the 10th of May, when four cold days follow. After this the temperature rises steadily till the end of July, the mean through that month varying only a few tenths throughout it; the maximum having been attained and sustained in the last week of July, the decline is then regular till the last week of November, when a sudden and considerable increase takes place. Throughout the forty-three years, the means of November 24th and 25th were 41° 0' and 40° 8'; of the 26th, 40° 9'; 27th, 41° 1'; 28th, 41° 5'; 29th, 41° 6'; 30th, 41° 6'; December 1st, 41° 7'; 2nd, 41° 8'; 3rd, 41° 7', from which the decline is again regular to the minimum mean of January 9th, 35° 4', the coldest day of the year. The average hottest day is July 28th, the mean of which, in 43 years, was 62° 5'. The temperature of April 29th is very near the mean of the year, being at Greenwich 49° 1', and this is also the mean temperature of October 19th and 20th. The number of days in the year between the lowest and the mean in April is 110; and between the latter and the hottest in July, 90; and between that and the mean in October, 85; and between the latter and the lowest in January, 80. Between the lowest and highest mean temperature, the number of days is 200, and the time occupied in the declination of temperature is 165 days. The number of days the temperature is the same as the average of all is 2; above the average, 175; and below the average, 188. A table in decimals exhibits the distribution of heat throughout the year, the mean of the year being represented by 1·000; the minimum mean of January 9th being ·724; and the maximum mean of July 28th to August 1st being 1·279.

Many curious and valuable records of extremes of temperature, for continuous periods as well as on particular occasions, have been preserved in scientific works, but no attempt has before been made, on the same scale, to ascertain and exhibit the daily mean temperature throughout the year, by the examination and reduction of a long series of observations. One of the most useful and practical applications of Mr. Glaisher's tables will be the comparison of the temperatures with the statistical facts as to health and disease procured by the Registrar-General. The temperature of Greenwich may be taken as that of a large extent of the kingdom, and the tables may throw light on the influences of temperature and season, on health or mortality. That this influence is very considerable was proved by the returns for the first week of March of the present year, when a series of unusually cold days raised the rate of deaths, corrected for the increase of population, to 182 above the weekly average. The deaths in the first week of March were 1,487, the numbers in the corresponding weeks for ten years previously having ranged from 875 to 1,436, the average being 1,187. In the week of 1858 the number ought to have been 1,305, making allowance for the increased population, and there was no cause

assignable for the increase of 182 above the average, except the severe weather, the temperature being for some time previously below the average, and in the first week of March as much as 10° below it. Mr. Glaisher's tables of mean temperature will therefore be of use for illustrating the records of the health and mortality of the population, as well as for general purposes of science.

A TRANSLATION FROM MEMORY OF THE GERMAN WATCHMAN.

I.
A NIGHT-WATCH on his turret stood,—
Below a grave-yard lay,
Whereon the moonbeam's silver flood
Did pour a pallid day.

II.
Hark where yon clock the midnight hour
Proclaims with iron tongue;
Afair with sweet yet mournful power
That warning voice is rung.

III.
Now may good angels guard us near!
What makes that Watcher's eye?
And why with pulse which he may hear
Doth thro' that lone one's heart?

IV.
Now, doth he wake, or doth he sleep,
Or doth his sense deceive?
Or doth, in sooth, each turf-grown heap
Beneath the moonlight heave?

V.
He gazes still. With sudden sound
The swelling mound departs;
And from each sepulchre around
A shrouded figure starts.

VI.
All white each fleshless skull doth glare
Beneath the moon's cold ray;
And the reek of death is in the air,
Which in those robes doth play.

VII.
And the Watcher saw the quivering light
Which gleamed instead of eyes;
From those phantom skulls, like the fires at night
From the weltering marsh that rise.

VIII.
Now, as each form with bony hand
Casts off its robe of white,
Through those skeleton shapes, which naked stand,
Doth shine the moon's pale light.

IX.
Chill burst the sweat from that Watcher's brow,
Yet he cannot choose but gaze,
For each phantom shape is whirling now
In many a circling maze.

X.
Clap, clatter, clat! clap, clatter, clat!
Each bone to bone replies;
The Watcher's heart grows sick therat,
Yet he doth not close his eye.

XI.
Now in his ear an airy tone
Doth seem to whisper low—
"Were one of yon white robes thine own
What secrets mightst thou know?"

XII.
Thereat an inward voice cried "Hold!
Rash youth, consider well,
In yonder things of other mould
Know'st thou what force may dwell?"

XIII.
"What if they bear thee in their ire
Down to some loathsome place,
And bid thee writhe in nether fire,
Cut off from Heavenly grace?"

XIV.
"What if from out those shadows cold
Some venom'd essence dart,
Thy life in living death to fold,
And wither up thy heart?"

XV.
"Enough that on yon rites unblest'd
Thou gazest still unarm'd;
Enough that still His high behest
Thy fragile life hath arm'd."

XVI.
Again he heard the airy tone:—
"The phantoms heed thee not;
Make one of yon white robes thine own,
Nor spurn thy wondrous lot."

XVII.
The watcher heard, while hope insane
His ardent spirit fann'd;
He quits the tower, he mounts again,
A robe is in his hand.

XVIII.
Now louder spake that prompting lay
Unto the Watcher's ear:—
"Haste! in that robe thy limbs array,
Nor lose the boon so near."

Now angels guard that rash one still,
For the robe he hath round him cast,
And his inmost heart hath felt a chill,
As the death-web bound him fast.

By this, there beamed a bright warm star
On the meridian sky;
The phantoms feel its power from far,
And hush their revelry.

Again their skeleton forms they fold
In those garments of the tomb,
And thro' the heaving, bursting mound
They plunge to nether gloom.

One only skeleton naked stood,
As tho' it snuffed the wind,
And by the breath of the airy flood,
The place of the robe divined.

Then on it strode to the Watcher's tower,
Like a hound that scents his prey;
The death-robe numbed the watcher's power,
He cannot choose but stay.

Now, rash one! think of him in prayer
Who rules above, below,
Alas! he doth but wildly stare
Upon the coming woe.

Then cried in scorn that airy tone:—
"Methinks you thing of death
Full soon will have thee for his own,
And choke thy gurgling breath;—"

"Or hear thee quick to some charnel hall,
To feast the rampant dead.
Hark! hark! I hear the goblins call;
'Tis long since they have fed.

"Haste, cast thee down from hence, and die
And foil yon demon's hate;
Bravely the common refuge try,
And ward a darker fate."

Then thus the inward prompter said,—
But he spake with a feeble lay:—
"Heed not the tempter; cry for aid
To the King whom all obey.

"Nerve now thy will, exert thy power
To rend away that vest;
Quail not at this extremest hour,
And thou mayst yet be blest."

The goblin now the turret gain'd,
And up the creviced wall
By foot or hand alike sustain'd,
The ghastly shape doth crawl.

Clap, clatter, clat, clap, clatter, clat,
Each bone to bone replies;
The Watcher's soul grows sick thereof,
Yet a heart-born prayer he sighs.

With might which steepest crag had spurn'd,
Still on the monster came;
And the meteor light in its skull that burn'd
Doth scorch that Watcher's frame.

Thro' mist the moonbeam seems to shine,
He draws his breath with pain,
And still he strives to loose the twine,
Of that clinging shroud in vain.

And now his clutch the demon laid
Upon his helpless prey,
And the Watcher cried aloud for aid
To the King whom all obey.

Hark! hark! yon clock hath stricken one,
The charmed hour is past;
At once the phantom sinks; 'tis done—
The Watcher lives at last.

EXCAVATIONS AT BUDRUM.

In our last week's impression we gave some extracts from the interesting correspondence which has passed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Newton, the British Consul at Budrum, relative to the Classical remains discovered there. We now give the remainder of the letters up to the time of the shipping of the marbles:—

Vice-Consul Newton to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Budrum, January 12, 1857.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to report to your excellency a most interesting discovery in

reference to one of the principal objects of the expedition, the Mausoleum.

A little north of the Aga's konak, in the square F 7 of the tracing, is a spot where Mr. Donaldson noticed, many years ago, the ruins of a superb Ionic edifice, some of the ornaments of which were drawn by him and are, I think engraved in the 5th volume of Stuart's 'Athens.'

Large pieces of Ionic columns were still lying on this site when I first visited it, and on examining the walls of the fields and houses for the space of about half an acre of ground round these pieces of column, I found that they were, in a great measure, built of fragments of Parian marble.

The size of the columns, and the abundance and fine quality of the marble, led me to the conclusion that this was a very probable site for the Mausoleum; the more so, as in no other spot in the whole of Budrum can be found architectural remains of equal interest.

I therefore commenced excavations on this site, and after about two days' digging, came to some very small fragments which had evidently been broken off from a frieze in high relief, similar to that removed from the castle at Budrum, and presented to the British Museum by your excellency some years ago.

While I was engaged in this excavation, I took down, at the same time, an adjacent wall, composed almost entirely of large pieces of columns and fragments of marble.

Among them I discovered part of the body of a colossal lion, exactly similar in style to those in the castle, and on the same scale.

Continuing the excavation and the examination of adjacent walls, I discovered part of a colossal arm, the fore-hand of a horse, life size, various fragments from friezes in high relief, and a number of pieces of mouldings, and other architectural ornaments.

All these remains were wrought with the utmost refinement and delicacy of finish. The mouldings in many cases retained a portion of their original colours, vermilion and ultramarine, or pigments equal to these in intensity.

The fragments from the friezes, although very small, and consisting chiefly of arms and legs, were in a most noble style; the surface of the sculpture being very much better preserved than that of the frieze from the castle now in the British Museum—the characteristics of the style and treatment were more clearly to be made out.

It is quite evident, from the fragments which I have discovered, that two, if not three, distinct friezes decorated the Mausoleum, one of which was on a much larger scale, and in bolder relief, than that in the British Museum.

The example of the Ionic monument from Xanthus would lead us to expect that the basement on which the Mausoleum stood, was ornamented with two belts of frieze, at different heights, which would break the monotonous effect of so great a mass of solid masonry.

A frieze, in very high relief, appears, in like manner, to have decorated the base of the Ionic Temple of Victory, at Athens.

After removing the modern wall, containing the Ionic columns, I dug down through its foundations till I came to a square cutting in the rock of the field. This I found to extend about 30 feet, in a direction north and south; it appeared like a bed cut out to receive the foundations of the Mausoleum itself. Towards the north this bed was shallow; but, at its southern extremity, I found the cutting running perpendicularly down to a depth of about 13 feet, at which level was a subterranean passage, about 3 feet high, running into the solid rock in a western direction.

This passage was partially filled with earth. I have excavated it for the length of 55 feet, without as yet finding any outlet. It probably communicates with some part of the sepulchre of Mausolus.

Excavating on the eastern side of this line of foundations, I came upon a mass of ruins a little below the surface.

Among them is a piece of one of the columns of the Mausoleum, standing nearly perpendicularly, but inverted; this gives the diameter of the column, next to the base—a dimension of the greatest interest in determining its height.

I have not yet explored this mass of ruins.

A few yards to the north of these foundations I dug a trench, and at the depth of about 10 feet came to the edge of a pavement or step, about 6 inches below which the native rock was cut completely level, so as to form a floor. The earth lying about this pavement was a mass of rubble and broken marble; digging through which I soon came upon a most interesting piece of sculpture—the body of a colossal statue, from the waist to the ankle. This appears to be a male figure, attired in a *chiton* reaching to the knees; one leg is crossed over the other, in an easy attitude, expressive of repose. It is probable that this figure was employed in the architecture, like the Canephore of the Erechtheum, or the giants in the temple at Agrigento.

The composition of the drapery is exceedingly noble, and the condition of most of the surface excellent.

I had hardly discovered this figure when I came upon another mass of sculpture lying near it, which, on excavation, proved to be an immense equestrian figure, representing a warrior on horseback.

He wears the trowsers (*anaxyrides*) which distinguish the Amazons and other Oriental personages in ancient art.

This figure has suffered greatly from its fall. Of the horse the body alone remains; the neck, legs, and hind-quarters have been broken away.

The body of the rider was formed originally of two pieces of marble, the upper part of which was fitted on at the waist. This has now disappeared, but the lower part, from the waist to about halfway below the knee, is preserved, on one side of the horse, in very fine condition. On the other side nearly all trace of the rider has disappeared.

Notwithstanding such great mutilation, this equestrian figure is of surpassing beauty. I consider it the most remarkable specimen of colossal Greek sculpture I have ever seen; while in mastery of execution it rivals the pedimental sculptures of the Parthenon, it far surpasses them in mass.

As far as I can judge from a rough calculation, it weighs from four to five tons.

We raised it to-day with the triangle with great success; the operation being conducted by Commander Towsey with great care and skill.

As the roads do not conveniently admit of the use of our sling-cart, we propose to convey it to the shore on a sort of wooden cradle, on planks and rollers.

I trust in a few days to be able to report to your excellency further discoveries on this most interesting site.

I have already obtained most valuable architectural data from the fragments which have been collected.

The order is, as might have been anticipated, the Ionic. The upper diameter of the columns is 3 feet 1 inch; the diameter next to the base will, I think, prove to be about 3 feet 9 inches.

The style and ornaments have a most striking resemblance to those of the temple at Priene, engraved in the *Ionian antiquities* of the Dilettanti Society, which edifice we know to have been built at the same period as the Mausoleum, if not by the same architect.—I have, &c. C. T. NEWTON.

Vice-Consul Newton to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Budrum, February 15, 1857.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to report to your excellency that, since the date of my report

of January 12, considerable progress has been made in the excavations.

Nearly the whole of the tessellated pavements, of which I reported the discovery in my despatch of December 14, 1856, have now been photographed, and the impression subsequently coloured by hand by Messrs. Watts, Prinsep, and Stanhope, and by Mr. Edgworth, Assistant-Surgeon to the *Gorgon*, who kindly contributed his assistance in this matter.

As the pavements occupy an area of more than 90 feet square, extending in one direction upwards of 115 feet, the labour of photographic delineation and printing, and of subsequent colouring, has been very considerable, and, having been constantly interrupted by unfavourable weather, has occupied much time.

In the meanwhile I have succeeded in taking up many portions of the pavement by cutting them out in squares, and then detaching them from the bed of cement below.

The pavement of one entire room, 40 feet long and 12 wide, has been thus taken up, and the patterns numbered. They can thus be laid down according to the original design, except in a few places where restoration will be necessary.

Fifty cases of tessellated pavement have now been packed, and are ready for shipment.

The remainder will be finished this week.

Some of the designs are very interesting, and will, I think, be a valuable contribution to the history of ancient art.

I do not send your excellency a detailed report on these designs till I am able to transmit with it a number of photographs sufficient for the illustration of a verbal description.

Since the date of my despatch of the 12th ultimo, I have continued the excavations on the site of the Mausoleum.

The work has proceeded slowly, in consequence of the great depth of the cutting, and the confined space in which we are digging in the midst of houses.

As yet I can form no idea of the plan of the original building.

I find a pavement composed of large blocks of coarse green stone, extending over an area of probably 100 feet square.

This pavement is laid upon the native rock, which has been artificially cut into platforms, varying in level; the difference in their respective heights being made up by additional courses of slabs, which are, in some cases, piled up like a wall.

Under this paved area are subterranean passages, running in various directions, with shafts at intervals.

One of the galleries leads into a chamber about 12 feet square, which we found filled with earth, and which we are at present excavating.

The sculptures and architectural fragments have been found, for the most part, in the rubble, lying on the surface of the pavement, at depths varying from 4 to 16 feet below the surface of the field.

Since the discovery of the great equestrian figure reported in my despatch of January 12, we have found the following portions of the horse: the fore-arm and the hoof of one of the fore-legs; part of the thigh of one of the hind-legs; a hind hoof; part of the tail; the nose, with the front teeth.

An examination of these fragments has convinced me that the horse was represented rearing up; as the hoof from the fore-leg has never been attached to a base, while that of the hind-leg is firmly planted on the ground.

The distended nostrils and the violent action in the fragments of the arm show the same general motive in the design. Perhaps this figure formed part of a group, representing Mausolus transfixing with his spear a prostrate enemy.

A number of other fragments have been discovered, proving that a great variety of sculptures decorated the Mausoleum.

Among these are part of a hand from a colossal male figure; the body of a dog, nearly life-size, and in high relief; the paw of a lion, resting on a rocky base; the cheek and eye of another lion, and many fragments from friezes. The complete examination of this site will, probably, take another month.—I have, &c. C. T. NEWTON.

Vice-Consul Newton to the Earl of Clarendon.

Budrum, March 19, 1857.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your lordship, that having yesterday, the 18th instant, received from his Excellency Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe a firman, authorizing me to remove the lions from the castle here, I lost no time in putting this order into execution.

At the moment when the firman arrived, three of these lions had been already removed from the walls of the castle, by order of Fethi Ahmed Pasha, the conservator of the fortresses of the Porte, and were already shipped to be sent off to Constantinople.

As the firman, however, was very explicit, the lions were at once handed over to me by the commandant of the castle, who behaved on this occasion in a very courteous and obliging manner.

The firman entitled me to claim three other lions still in the walls of the castle. Two of these have been extracted from the walls to-day, and will be shipped to-morrow; the remaining one I hope to remove in the course of a day or two.

These lions are nearly all of them broken off about the middle of the body. The heads of two are in remarkably fine condition; the legs are, of course, broken off.

I have been so fortunate as to find, on the site of the Mausoleum, the hind-quarters of five lions, on the same scale and in the same style as those in the castle. I hope to be able to appropriate some of these hinder portions to the heads from which they have been so long severed.

I have also found the legs, paws, and portions of tail of several lions, many of which fragments are in the finest condition.

It would be too much to expect that in any one case an entire lion can be reproduced by the adjustment of these fragments, but I have little doubt that nearly every portion thus preserved may be turned to account in the restoration of these beautiful sculptures, and will, of course, enable us to appreciate the original motive of the design, and the style of execution, far more than if we only possessed the portions which have been preserved to us in the castle.

Some of the pieces of lions which I have dug up on the site of the Mausoleum itself are in the finest condition; the surface in some cases is as fresh as when they left the hand of the sculptor.

It is not to be expected that the portions in the castle should be equally well preserved. They have all suffered, more or less, from exposure to sea air, and from the rough usage which they must have undergone when built into the walls by the Knights of Rhodes.

In the series of photographs which accompany my previous despatch, bearing date this day, I have the honour to send your lordship a view of the finest of these lions, taken since it has been removed from the castle.—I have, &c.,

C. T. NEWTON.

Vice-Consul Newton to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Budrum, April 3rd, 1857.

MY LORD,—Since the date of my last despatch (March 19th), great progress has been made in the excavation of the Mausoleum.

Having purchased and demolished three Turkish houses which impeded our progress, I am now able to state to your excellency the form and extent of the site.

The whole area anciently occupied by the building is a parallelogram, of which the western side measures 110 feet, and the southern 126 feet.

The north-eastern angle has not yet been

reached, but enough of the northern and eastern sides has been explored to show at what point it will be found.

Thus the entire circumference of the area may be reckoned at 472 feet. The whole of this quadrangle is cut out of the native rock to depths varying from 2 to 16 feet below the surface of the surrounding fields.

Where the rock has failed at the sides, the line of cutting is continued as a wall formed of large oblong blocks. The whole of the quadrangle within these lines has been paved with large slabs of green stone, one foot thick.

In the shallow part of the area this pavement has been removed; in the deeper places it still remains, sometimes in several courses.

Throughout the area, the rock is cut in horizontal beds or levels at different depths; this difference in depth having been evidently caused by the natural irregularity of the ground.

It is as yet uncertain to what height the courses of slabs were raised.

The whole of the quadrangular area is strewn with frusta of columns, fragments of marble, building stones, and rubble. It is from these ruins that I have obtained nearly all the fragments of statues and friezes which have been discovered.

In the fields outside the area of the building I have found but few remains, either of architecture or of sculpture.

It may therefore be inferred, that the limits of the edifice did not extend beyond the quadrangular hollow within which its remains have been found.

From Pliny's account of the Mausoleum, we know that it measured 63 feet in length from east to west, being somewhat shorter from north to south; while its entire circuit exceeded 400 feet.

It is evident, from this statement, that the tomb itself, 63 feet in length, was contained within a larger area, forming a court or precinct round it, and inclosed, probably, by an outer wall.

Precisely such a precinct is to be found in the area, 126 feet by 110, of which I have traced out the limits.

If an edifice 63 feet in length were placed in such a quadrangle, there would be an ample margin of pavement all round it, and after the fall of the building, its ruins would extend over the whole area, and be confined within it by the wall inclosing the whole.

If, in the course of centuries, much of these ruins were carried away, the remainder would gradually disappear, as new soil accumulated over the site; such I conceive to have been the case with the Mausoleum.

The structure was, probably, in the first instance, thrown down by an earthquake. The Knights of Rhodes removed the building materials best suited for their purpose; that is to say, the greater part of the marble blocks and slabs, and much of the foundation-stones. With these they built the castle of Budrum. They also carried off the best-preserved and most striking remains of sculpture—the pieces of frieze now in the British Museum, and the lions which we have recently acquired.

After the conquest of Budrum by the Turks, the ruins of the Mausoleum still continued to furnish building-materials; much of the marble has been converted into lime; much is still to be seen in the walls of the adjacent houses and fields for several hundred yards round the site.

After such constant plunder and destruction, the ruins of the Mausoleum are still very considerable; but the whole structure of the edifice has disappeared, all but the massive courses of foundation-slabs, which are still held in their places by iron clamps.

Our excavations for the past month have led to many interesting discoveries, of which I will now indicate the most remarkable.

On the western side of the building we found a staircase 30 feet wide, cut out of solid rock, and flanked by a wall of ordinary isodomous masonry.

The steps are twelve in number. This flight of steps leads down from the base of the Theatre hill to the western side of the Mausoleum; no gate, however, has been found to correspond with it on the western side of the quadrangle, and, at present, I am unable to explain the purpose of this staircase. It was completely buried under a mass of soil 20 feet in depth on the lowest step, and this soil, brought by torrents from the hill on the north-west, had evidently been accumulated by the deposit of centuries against the side of the Mausoleum precinct, which is here partly cut in the rock, and partly built of great blocks.

No remains of sculpture or architecture were found in the lower soil of this deep cutting; but between the flight of steps and the west side of the quadrangle we discovered some alabaster jars of remarkable size and beauty, such as were used by the ancients for precious ointments, and are known by the name *alabastra*. On one of these jars I discovered, to my great surprise, two inscriptions, one in the cuneiform character, the other in hieroglyphics, inclosed in what is called a cartouche, or ring, such as usually denotes the name of a king in Egyptian texts. I inclose several rubbings from these inscriptions, the meaning of which I have not sufficient knowledge to decipher.*

The occurrence of the cartouche, or ring, in the Egyptian inscriptions, makes it probable that it contains the name and titles of Mausolus himself; the three lines of cuneiform characters above it may express the same name in Assyrian or Persian characters.

The spot where these alabaster jars were found makes it probable that they were sepulchral offerings, brought to the tomb of Mausolus by mourners, according to the usual custom of the Greeks.

Several fragments of small terra-cotta figures were found on the same spot: these, as is well known, are frequently met with in and about tombs, to which they were brought as votive offerings.

Several large bones, apparently of oxen, were found near the vases.

These are, perhaps, the remains of animals offered in sacrifice. Should the conjectural explanation of the inscriptions which I have offered prove to be correct, this discovery may give us a further clue to the value of the cuneiform characters.

I am not aware that they have ever been before found in juxtaposition with hieroglyphics.

One of the other jars is inscribed ΣΦΙ, on another are the letters ΨΝΔ; perhaps these are the dates. The form of the letters is that used in the period of Mausolus.

West of the staircase I could find no trace of foundations. The steps probably led up to the broad street (*platea*), in the centre of which, according to Vitruvius, the Mausoleum was placed.

On the eastern side of the quadrangle, the rocky platform is very much higher. In one place it rises within 2 feet of the upper surface of the soil.

Very near this spot, on a somewhat lower level, we came upon a colossal statue, lying with the back upwards.

On turning it over, it proved to be a draped female figure, seated in a chair. The body is complete from below the breasts to the knees. One arm remains; the head, the other arm, and the greater part of the legs are wanting.

This statue must have fallen on the knees, which were very much broken. The front of the body being protected by this projection, has sustained but little injury.

Paint was most distinctly visible over the greater part of the surface. On the first raising of the statue, two distinct colours were still visible; their hues, however, rapidly faded after exposure to the air.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Rawlinson explains this as meaning "Xerxes the great King."

This figure was probably on a scale about double the size of life; in its present state, the block of marble weighs not less than five tons.

The style of sculpture is exceedingly grand; not inferior, as far as I can judge, to that of the pedimental figures in the Elgin Room.

From the great size of this figure and its merit as a work of art, I consider it the most valuable discovery which has been made on the site of the Mausoleum.

I regret to say that the surface, from having been exposed to too much moisture in the soil, is not in a very sound condition throughout, and has a tendency to scale off in places.

On the north side of the Mausoleum I found a portion of another colossal female figure, from the waist to the hips. This figure must have been 12 feet high; the composition of the drapery is very good.

Near the north-west angle I have recently found the fore-hand of another lion, from the middle of the back to the neck. This piece fits on to another which I had previously found; and from the union of these two fragments, nearly an entire lion can be formed.

The scale is the same as that of the lions from the castle. The hind-quarter of this lion is marked with the letter Γ. On the hind-quarter of another lion also found on the north side, is the letter Δ.

In the great equestrian statue, the crupper of the horse is marked with the letter Σ.

I am unable to explain the meaning of these letters: in the representation of horses and bulls on Greek coins such marks frequently occur.

I continue to find many fragments of frieze, mostly very small.

I have, however, been so fortunate as to find one slab of extraordinary beauty. It represents an Amazon on horseback, and forms part of the series of figures in the frieze from the castle, now in the British Museum.

It is in the finest condition. I consider it one of the most beautiful works in relief which I have ever seen.

I have also found another piece representing an Amazon on foot. The face is in extraordinary preservation, and is finished with the delicacy of a coin or cameo.

These two figures are far superior, both in execution and condition, to any part of the frieze now in the British Museum.

I have also found three portions of slabs on which figures in chariots are represented. I imagine these to be part of the composition in the British Museum. I have not yet had time to explore fully the subterranean galleries outside the Mausoleum.

These galleries are connected with the building itself by entrances cut out of the rock. Of these there are two on the south and one on the western side of the Mausoleum.

One of those on the south side leads directly into a chamber 16 feet square and 12 feet high. When first discovered it was nearly full of earth, in removing which I found some fragments of bronze, hammered very thin, embossed and chased with a very elegant floral pattern. I also found here some small terra-cotta figures.

These remains, and the position of the chamber at the side of the Mausoleum, make it probable that it was used for sepulchral purposes.

I hope to explore the subterranean passages more fully after finishing the excavation of the tomb itself.—I have, &c., C. T. NEWTON.

scholar. Mr. Prevost was born, we believe, at Troyes, about the middle of the last decade of the last century. He came to this country in early life, and lived by teaching his own language for many years, until his extraordinary linguistic acquirements procured him a situation in the Museum. His speciality was Chinese, in which he was profoundly versed, but it would not have been easy to name many tongues with which he did not possess more or less acquaintance, and his facility in acquiring new languages appeared almost miraculous. He will be long regretted by his colleagues, to whom he was greatly endeared by the excellence of his heart and the amiability of his disposition.

On Wednesday evening the sixty-ninth annual festival of the Royal Literary Fund was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Palmerston presided, and proposed the toast of the evening. We observe that he took credit to her present Majesty for being the first sovereign of this country who had acknowledged literary attainments "as a claim to the distinctions which it was her peculiar prerogative to bestow." This is, of course, a fiction. "Her Majesty" means "her Majesty's Prime Minister," Lord Palmerston himself, who advised the elevation of Lord Macaulay to the peerage. But the statement needs modification. Literary merit was certainly not Lord Macaulay's sole qualification. He was a politician before he was an historian; and even as an historian, the claims of party are obviously in his mind, paramount to the claims of historical impartiality. We must be thankful for Lord Macaulay's liberality, such as it is; but his history is, after all, a gigantic Whig pamphlet. We much doubt whether the present reign is the first epoch in our history, when the claims of literature to high honour in the State were acknowledged. Putting our early sovereigns, Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV., out of the question, surely, Addison and Steele owed their honours to literature rather than politics. At any rate, literature has always been a passport in the Church to preferments, which it is the peculiar prerogative of the Crown to bestow. However, Lord Palmerston's allusion answered the purpose of the moment. M. Van de Weyer, in returning thanks for the health of the "Foreign Ministers," dwelt upon the interest taken in English literature abroad, and stated that a congress of literary men was about shortly to be held in Belgium, to consult on matters relating to their common interests. The subscriptions and donations announced in the course of the evening, amounted to about 900*l.*; of which 100 guineas were subscribed by the Queen.

Lord Granville's speech, on Wednesday, at Burlington House, as Chancellor of the University of London, may be taken as an official exposition of the new regulations that have lately been promulgated. After long controversy, the right of conferring degrees on those who have not been *alumni* of the University has been vested in the senate. It has always been customary, in all universities, to grant honorary degrees; but it is a new feature in academic privileges to admit any claimant to examination for a degree, wherever he may have been educated. Lord Granville stated, on the part of the senate, that it was only after much deliberation that the resolution of throwing open their honours to all comers had been adopted, and he believed that while the boon would be prized throughout the country, no injury would be sustained by the students of the University, who would be stirred up to greater exertion by the enlarged competition. The admission of graduates to a share in the government of the University, was also referred to as a satisfactory arrangement. It would infuse new blood into the corporation; and for the passing of these measures, an era of greater prosperity might be safely anticipated. The response which the Chancellor's remarks on these topics elicited, proved that the general feeling of the

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

EARL JERMYN has been elected President of the Camden Society in the room of the late Lord Braybrooke.

The British Museum has sustained a loss in the death of Mr. L. A. Prevost, assistant in the library, and highly distinguished as an Oriental

crowded meeting was in favour of the new system, and that the opposition had resolved to acquiesce cheerfully in the measures introduced by the majority of the senate. The presentation for degrees for the current year then took place, followed by the distribution of prizes and honours.

The obituary of last week contained the name of D. G. Wakefield, Esq., who will occupy a place in the records of British colonization. Many years ago Mr. Wakefield published a volume, entitled, 'The Art of Colonization,' which attracted considerable attention at the time. The chief feature of his plan was to send out colonies on associated principles, and with systematic arrangements prepared beforehand, instead of leaving all to the independent efforts of individual settlers. The theory was good, but in actual practice it was difficult to be carried out; and Mr. Wakefield's own attempts in New Zealand did not fulfil the expectations which many had formed of success, although that may have been due to incidental causes. We have more faith in the free and irregular action of colonists, under the ordinary influences which affect individual conduct and family plans.

Mr. Robert Bell will deliver a lecture on Shakspeare and his times, at Queen Charlton, near Bath, for the benefit of the parochial schools, on the 14th instant. We trust that Mr. Bell will follow the example of Mr. Dickens, and having begun by lecturing for the benefit of others, will end by lecturing for his own.

The Camden Society has just issued its usual annual report. After offering a tribute of respect to the memory of their late president, Lord Braybrooke, the council refer with satisfaction to the report of the auditors for proof of the continued prosperity of the society. During the past year, the funded property invested in the names of the trustees has been increased from £741. 16s. 3d. to 1,016l. 3s. 1d. The council have appointed the Rev. John Besly, D.C.L., of Long Benton, local secretary for Newcastle-upon-Tyne and its neighbourhood. The books issued since the last general meeting have been:—1. 'Journal of the Very Rev. Rowland Davies, LL.D., Dean of Ross, and afterwards Dean of Cork, from March 8, 1689, to Sept. 29, 1690.' Edited by Richard Caulfield, B.A. A volume which has many claims on the attention both of the local and general historian. 2. 'The Domesday of St. Paul's; a Description of the Manors belonging to the Church of St. Paul's in London in the year 1222.' Edited by the Ven. William Hale, M.A., Archdeacon of London,—a most important work, of especial interest to the London topographer, and of great value with reference to our early ecclesiastical and social history. The labours of the editor, the Ven. Archdeacon Hale, to the extent and success of which the council bear willing testimony, have set forth this work to the best advantage. Its great value has been already made apparent in the 'History of Latin Christianity,' by the Dean of St. Paul's, and it cannot be doubted that, to the honour of the editor and the society, it will take rank, on equal terms, both on the score of historical importance and careful editorship, with the most valuable publications of its class. The council have added the following works to the list of suggested publications:—'The Liber Famiculus of Bulstrode Whitelock;' to be edited by John Bruce, Esq., V.P.S.A. 'The Journals of Richard Symonds, an Officer in the Royal Army temp. Charles I.;' to be edited by Charles E. Long, Esq., M.A. 'Letters of George Lord Carew, afterwards Earl of Totnes, to Sir Thomas Roe;' to be edited by John Maclean, Esq., F.S.A. 'Narratives of the Days of the Reformation, chiefly selected from the Papers of John Foxe, the Martyrologist;' to be edited by J. G. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A. In addition to these more extensive works the council have accepted several contributions towards a new volume of 'The Camden Miscellany.' In closing their report the council congratulate the Society on the important steps now taking

by the Master of the Rolls (with the sanction of the Government) for the promotion of English historical literature, by the publication of calendars of our State papers and editions of our early chronicles. When this society was instituted, all publication of historical materials at the expense of Government had been suspended. Nor was there any other channel open by which such valuable books as the Domesday of St. Paul's, and many others of this society's works, could be made known. If the labours of the society—imperfect substitute as they may have been—have partially supplied the void, or led the way to a state of things more creditable to us as a people conscious of the benefit of sound historical literature, the fact is one of which the society may feel proud. Whilst those publications are in progress, some portion of the original design of the society will probably fall into partial abeyance. Such books as the Chronicles of Jocelin de Brakelond, Rishanger, and Peterborough, with the others before mentioned, will now find other channels of publication. But this is not a circumstance which will be in any degree detrimental to the society. On the contrary, the limitation of the society's operations to documents, letters, diaries, poems, and other works not contemplated by the Master of the Rolls, will probably tend to advance the interest and popularity of the society's publications, and will justify the council in printing historical illustrations of a more recent date.

Among the literary announcements for the ensuing season of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, are 'Henry III., King of France, his Court and Times,' by Miss Freer; 'Memoirs of Mdlle. Rachel;' 'Novels and Novelists, from Elizabeth to Victoria,' by Mr. Jeaffreson; 'The Oxonian in Thelemarken,' by the Rev. F. Metcalfe; 'Heckington,' a new novel by Mrs. Gore; 'The Light of Other Days,' by John Edmund Reade; 'Rumour,' by the author of 'Charles Auchester;' and new works of fiction by Mr. Thornbury, Miss Jewsbury, and the author of 'Margaret Maitland,' &c.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Wilkinson sold by public auction the entire impression of Mr. Leigh Sotheby's work on the Block-Books, to which we some time since called our readers' attention. The work forms three large volumes, extensively illustrated with *facsimiles* of early Block-Books and of Paper-Marks. The first copy was secured for the Royal Library, at Windsor, for 10l. 10s. The King of Belgium was the next name announced as a purchaser. Amongst the purchasers we may mention Earl Spencer, Sir David Dundas, Sir Thomas Phillips, Mr. B. Botfield, M.P.; Mr. W. Tite, M.P.; Mr. S. Christy, M.P.; Mr. Sheepshanks, Dr. Bright, Mr. Lancelot Holland, Mr. John Inglis, Mr. John Murray, Mr. J. B. Nichols, Mr. Prescott, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. W. Stuart, Mr. W. Smith, M. Octave Delepierre (the Belgian Consul-General); the Rev. C. Hartshorne, Mr. Henry George Bohn, Mr. David Nutt, M. Techeiner, M. Claudin, Messrs. Bain, Boone, Allen, Skeffington, Bunstead, Weigel, Nattali, Molini, Pickering, Quaritch, Lilly, Stevens, Trübner and Co., Upham and Beet, Willis and Sotheran, Evans, Graves, Scott, and Tiffen. Copies were purchased for the Library of Parliament, and the University Library, Toronto, Canada; the Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.; the Astor Library, New York; and the Public Library, Boston, U.S. The sale of the 215 copies realized 2,047l.

Sixty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty florins have, up to the present time, been collected for the monument of Luther, which is to be erected in the cathedral of Worms by the Protestants of Germany, aided by contributions from England and America.

In the province of Pignerol, near Angrogna, in the Alps, a quarry of magnificent rock-crystals has been just discovered, and a fine sort of sand, in the immediate neighbourhood, is said to contain large quantities of gold.

Dr. J. Scherr has just completed a work called "Friederich Schiller und seine Zeit." It is the fruit of many years' labour, and will appear as an offering to the great poet's memory at the time of the centenary of his birth. It is got up with great care, and will be illustrated with fourteen portraits of contemporaries and twenty historical pictures.

The excavations in Ostia have been carried on during the past winter, not only at the Porta Romana, but also along the sea coast. There have been discovered enormous blocks of travertine rock and remains of magnificent baths, which were probably those of Antoninus Pius. One of the rooms is ornamented with a well-preserved mosaic floor of gaily-coloured marbles, which, it is said, is to be transported to the Vatican, to the rooms which are, by the Pope's orders, being now painted in fresco, by Signor Coghetti, with subjects illustrative of the Immaculate Conception. Smaller rooms surround the large saloon; the floors of each are laid down in mosaic also, but in simple patterns executed in black and white. A beautiful draped female statue was discovered in one of the rooms; it was in perfect preservation with the exception of the head, which was missing. Another statue, which was found a few months previously, is now being restored for the Vatican Museum. It is supposed to have represented a figure of Ceres. The Pope has signified his intention of visiting the works in the beginning of the present month.

M. Aubrey le Comte, who had a large share in introducing lithography into France, who effected some improvements in it, and has produced some important designs by means of it, has just died in Paris.

The name of Calypso has been given to the planet, the fifty-third of the series, which was discovered on the 4th of last month at Bilk, in Germany.

We learn with regret from Paris three new instances of the extreme rigour of the present Government of France towards literature and the press. A work, in three large volumes, entitled, 'De la Justice dans la Revolution et dans l'Eglise,' by P. J. Proudhon, the well-known writer on politics and political economy, published within the last few days, has been seized by the police; and the author and publisher of it are to be prosecuted. The peculiar doctrines of M. Proudhon are far from obtaining general assent; but considering that he is universally allowed to be one of the most original thinkers and one of the most brilliant writers of his country in these days, it is hard that he should be rudely silenced. The second instance of rigour is the suppression of an old-established daily newspaper, by name the 'Estafette,' for having been twice condemned on the prosecution of the Government; and the third is the exclusion from circulation in France of the Belgian daily newspaper, the 'Indépendance,' for having published Paris letters of which the tone was displeasing to people in high places at Paris.

An Italian translation is now being brought out in Florence of Baron von Liebig's 'Letters on Chemistry,' which first appeared in the 'Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung.'

Our obituary news from the Austrian dominions announces the death, in Vienna, of Carl von Beethoven, the nephew and heir of the celebrated composer; in Venice, that of Natales Schivoni, the Nestor of Venetian painters, who died in that town on the 16th April, in his eighty-second year; and at Salzburg, the death of Dr. Flögel, the originator and active promoter of the famous Mozart Centenary Anniversary Festival, which was held in that town a short time ago. The name of Dr. Flögel is well known to all who are familiar with the musical world of Germany, and his death will be severely felt by a large circle of admiring friends.

The Imperial Library at Paris has just obtained a copy of the 'Geographical Dictionary,' of Jakout, one of the most learned Oriental writers of the thirteenth century. It consists of six folio

volumes, and has been taken partly from the portion of the original manuscript of Jakout, which is in the possession of Kupruly Pacha, at Constantinople,—partly from a copy of the remainder of that manuscript which belongs to Achi Effendi, of the same city. Only four complete copies of Jakout's dictionary have hitherto been made, and they are in the British Museum, in the University of Oxford, in the Library of St. Petersburg, and in the Library of Copenhagen. Jakout's dictionary was compiled with the greatest care, and forms a perfect summary of the state of geographical science in his country and age. Amongst other curious things, it contains an account of an embassy sent to Bouskara by the Emperor of China, so far back as 942, and one of a mission to the King of the Bulgarians, sent by the Caliph Mokhadin Billah, in 921.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE state of English art in the year of grace 1858, as indicated by the Academy exhibition, is so far transitional, that the satisfaction of the spectator rather lies in anticipating the future, than in enjoying the present. The flattery of hopeful promise is exchanged for the satiety of dull perfection. For every one of the great stars of the Academy, of whom it may safely be predicted that they will never paint better or other than they have done already, there are at least half a dozen rising men who are casting conventionalism to the winds, and pursuing each an original and novel track of his own, with a farsighted earnestness that is quite careless of immediate perfection. The respectable old theories about tone, finish, and keeping, seem to have been forgotten by men who perhaps keep them steadily in view, but cannot carry them out when every energy is devoted to the more elementary operations of drawing and execution. How much photography has contributed to this state of things is obvious; but it indirectly follows, from the use of the camera, that the public eye, as well as that of the artist, becomes used to unfinished transcripts of nature, taken in fragments just as they stand, without the attempts at making up and arrangement which used to be thought essential to true taste, but now seem so *fades* and artificial. Only the great composers can stand this severe test. As photography has taught artists to be more scrupulous in outline, so also has it indirectly led them to a like nicety of observation in colour; and whilst the world of art is busying itself with these minute studies, it appears for a while to be standing still. At the same time such a display of general technical skill in details as this exhibition affords, has perhaps never been seen, and this the only compensation for the absence of successful works in the higher ranks of composition. Those who ask, and not unreasonably, that the intellectual power, the historical knowledge, or the creative faculty of the country, as displayed in the writings and speeches of its public men, should be to some extent represented and reflected by art, must still be disappointed. We have not yet an exhibition of painting which can stand before the country and the world on a like eminence as our literature, though the prospect of such a happy result is not so distant as it has been. Amongst the accidental circumstances of this year's exhibition, the absence of the Pre-Raphaelite leaders is too important not to be noticed at the outset, as to their progress the curiosity of both friends and foes alike is directed. It is well known that Mr. Millais's *Return of the Crusaders*, and Mr. Hunt's scene of *Christ in the Temple*, are not yet finished, and we have already noticed the works which have partially engaged Mr. Rossetti at Oxford. As minor points of less insignificance, it may be mentioned that *genre* and figure subjects seem to predominate over

landscapes, whilst portraits are more numerous and perhaps better than usual.

From a scrutiny of the catalogue it is found that out of the thirty-nine Academicians, twenty-four of whom are painters, seven do not exhibit at all; viz., the President, Macleise, Dyce, Herbert, Lee, Chalon, and James Ward; and out of the associates two, Frederick Goodall and Millais. Of the sculptors all exhibit except Gibson and Westmacott; and all the architects except Sir Robert and Sydney Smirke, and G. G. Scott. Mr. Foley is the Academician-elect who is to step into the vacancy in the ranks of the forty.

Sir Edwin Landseer is still himself in all his power in the large picture in the East Room, *The Maid and the Magpie* (180). There is the same love of beauty, keen zest for animal life in all its varied character, elevated and refined by art, and the same crispness of texture and richness of colour. This group of goats and bird, with the smart lass coquettishly turning away her looks from her admirer as she milks her cow, has all the signs about it of having been painted *con amore*. The handling is broad and the colouring simple, but the effect is that of a hand which has not lost its cunning. A fine drawing of a group of deer in the Highlands, *Deerstalking* (800), is a conspicuous object in the Miniature Room.

There is little new in Clarkson Stanfield's four pictures. Even the name of one, *The Castle of Ischia* (359), revives recollections not favourable to this view, which, with all its accomplishments, is of less importance than its famed predecessor. *The Fortress of Savona* (141), *Old Holland* (18), and *The Hollands Diep* (497), are repetitions of known compositions, in which, notwithstanding the easy mastery of the painting and the knowledge of marine effects, the painter's greatest rival is still himself.

Upward Gazing (52) is the name of a group of mother and child by Cope, where the expression of the infant gives the picture its name, and, though necessarily vague, conveys the true effect of nature. The colour in this picture is somewhat raw. In *The Stepping Stones* (94) the colouring is warm, and on the whole agreeable; the drawing is forcible, and the whole story told, as it were, in large matter-of-fact letters, which every one can read at a glance. Such stepping-stones as these could never have occasioned a moment's hesitation to this active, resolute damsel; and, whatever may be her charms, she does not resemble the dainty, shrinking maiden of Wordsworth's description.

Mr. Elmore's two pictures are of very high effort, and stand in the highest rank of figure composition, though, like many others in the Academy, they convey an idea of being fragments. We feel that where so much has been done, something far wider and greater is within the compass of the artist's powers. The condensed force and accomplished painting of these two works arrest the attention at once. *An Incident in the Life of Dante* (8), represents the well-known story related by Boccaccio, where a group of women of varied age and character are watching with curiosity the sombre figure which passes by them, and meets the spectator in full face. The distance in this picture is very pleasantly managed. The illustration of Shakspeare (120), which, by the way, is no representation of one of the poet's scenes, but only a pictorial rendering of a narrative put into the mouth of the Duke in *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, where he describes the loves of Valentine and his daughter,—is another fine specimen of clear thought and able workmanship. The duke, however, seems to betray more the jealousy of a lover than of a father.

A conspicuous position is given to Mr. Leslie's single work, *A Scene from the Gospel History* (152), but the result of the picture is disappointing. All the graces and refinements of Mr. Leslie's art, and they are unquestioned, are out of place in a subject which demands the highest effort of composition. The conception of the main

figure is wholly insufficient, and the colouring has all the peculiarities of the artist in excess.

The great work of Mr. Solomon Hart, *Athaliah* (79) fails on wholly different grounds. Everything is overstrained and untrue to nature. Athaliah is no murderess: this is not real indignation, and it is only conventional fright which is agitating her attendants. How differently would Rachel have moved through this tremendous scene! A group of executioners approaching the queen would be particularly odious, were it not that their gesticulations are all anatomy and make-believe. Mr. Hart can never be mean or vulgar: he is not below his subject, but has chosen to look at it with the eyes of Racine, and to invest Jewish history with the costumes and sentiments of the French stage in the age of Louis Quatorze.

We turn to the opposite wall for the picture of the year, so long announced and eagerly expected, Mr. Frith's *The Derby Day* (218). The crowds that stand round this picture in a semicircle from morn to dewy eve, and the special policeman appointed to watch over it and take it under his especial guardianship, attests the eagerness of the public, and renders it quite unnecessary to attempt any detailed description here. Everybody will see for himself the wonderful mass of subject of which no narrative can give an adequate idea. It only remains to consider the position of the work as an art production, now that the first burst of curiosity is over. That it stands alone in its pre-eminence, displaying marvellous powers both of observation and memory, strong judgment, subtle distinction, force and delicacy combined along with agreeable tone and consummate handling, is obvious to every one. We confess to have felt one drawback to its full enjoyment, and that is a feeling of labour which has not been wholly mastered. The picture illustrates the proverb *summa ars celare artem* in one way, by oppressing the spectator with a feeling of the mental and mechanical toil which it must have cost the painter. In contemplating other prodigious efforts of art this feeling does not exist. Whether from this cause or not, we miss the gay abandon of the holiday-makers in the *Ramsgate Sands*, and learn to look upon the humours of the race-course with the cool eye of a philosopher, or a student of English manners. But setting aside this consideration, we must say that no one but Mr. Frith could have put such refined distinctions between four or five different ranks of society as we see here; or could have caught the peculiar varieties which mark the manners of the men, and the beauty of the women in the same number of degrees. This is an effect which we think not even Hogarth has ever reached, and which is a new triumph in *genre* painting. Others might possibly be found to paint as beautifully all the right-hand part of the picture, which is equal to anything Mr. Frith has produced, or to draw as pleasing groups vanishing away by due gradations of perspective and colour along the course, or to give a warmer hue to the masses of grey figures in and round the Grand Stand, which rather keep down the general tone of the picture, whilst of course they heighten the gay colours in front; but there is no one to "catch the living manners as they rise," albeit he gives us more to reflect upon than to laugh at, like Mr. Frith.

Mr. Webster has gone back to nature—like Antaeus to his mother earth—rather too unservedly in his *Summer* (60). The sprawl of the ungainly groom on the turf rather mars the enjoyment which would be felt by the rest of the subject, and the excellent painting of the whole. *Sunday Evening* (119) and *Grace before Meat* (334) are open to this objection, that they convey no representation of any religious feeling, but are used merely as a machinery for bringing a number of people of different ages into a room together, to be set in contrast and painted; and if any other motive would have done, as well for the purpose, we think some ordinary occasion would

have been in better taste. Mr. Webster's skill in depicting the manners of children is as conspicuous as ever.

Mr. F. R. Pickersgill's diploma work, *The Bribe* (173), is a pleasing example of his style, painted with great technical force and ability; the grouping of the figures being, however, somewhat stiff.

A like want of elasticity is the fault of the figures in Mr. C. Landseer's work, *The Interview* (192), where the painting is of excellent quality, and extremely varied both as to the texture and colour of the objects represented.

The subject of Mr. Ward's picture, *Alice Lisle and the Fugitives from the Battle of Sedgemoor* (488) is already familiar to most Londoners as being the original design for the fresco in the entrance passage to the House of Commons. Being composed with a view to mural painting, in another medium, it has peculiarities not appropriate to oils, and is designed in a broad, effective manner, but in rather a weak tone of colouring. Pictures by royal command do not seem to succeed in Mr. Ward's hands. Englishmen may grudge Winterhalter his commissions, but must acknowledge that Mr. Ward has not carried away any court laurels from him. We sincerely hope Mr. Ward will give up distracting his powers by the trammels of fashionable portraiture and artificial glitter, and return to the historical field, where the greatest honours await him.

The architecture of David Roberts is as grand and imposing as ever, especially in the interior of the *Basilica of San Lorenzo* (159), where the position of the high altar in the apsis of the church is to be remarked, in the spot where the tribunal stood in the old basilicas, with galleries on either side resting on brilliantly-coloured pillars of pavonazetto marble. *The High Altar of San Giovanni e Paolo* (14) is another equally grand scene, remarkable for the fine expanse of floor and the splendid colour in the lofty lights of the apse. In *San Giorgio Maggiore* (366) the aspect of an interior seen under an arch is given, a similar effect to which will be remembered in the Academy of a year back, in the instance of an interior of *St. Stephen's, Vienna*, by the same artist.

An important collection of water-colour drawings, the property of the late Earl of Harewood, was dispersed on Saturday last, by Messrs. Christie and Manson. The following were the most interesting specimens:—*A Grand View of Snowdon*, with clouds hanging over the foot of the mountain, a river in the foreground, by Girtin, 45 guineas. *A Landscape*, with a village church, and cattle on a road, by De Wint, 26 guineas; and, by the same artist, *A Cornfield*, a capital example, 103 guineas. *Windsor Castle and Eton College Chapel*, with cattle in the foreground, by Sir Augustus Calcott, R.A., 54 guineas; and six beautiful specimens of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., viz.: *A View of Harewood Castle*, in his early period, cabinet size, 50 guineas. *Kirkstall Abbey*, with the waterfall, same period, 62 guineas. *Westminster Abbey Chapel*, north of the choir, 104 guineas. *A Castle in Northumberland*, above a river, in which cows are watering, the original study for his larger picture, 104 guineas. *Pembroke Castle*, with vessels at anchor, a superb chef d'œuvre of the great artist, coloured with magical effect, 200 guineas. *A Lake Scene in the North of Italy*, with cattle and numerous figures, painted in 1802, 265 guineas. This collection realized 1,520*l.*—Some pictures, the property of the late Dr. Freckleton, of Cheltenham, and ten capital specimens of old Crome, from the celebrated Skerrington collection, were afterwards disposed of. We select the following:—*Reading the Gazette*, by Teniers, 93 guineas. *The Sportsman's Return*, by Morland, 61*l.* *The Woodman's Return*, by Gainsborough, 70 guineas. *A View in Italy*, by R. Wilson, 126 guineas. *Dedham on the Stour*, by J. Constable, R.A., a small land-

scape, 25 guineas. Pictures by old Crome: *A Sea Piece—View of Yarmouth Jetty, Fisherman*, &c. 55 guineas. *The Blacksmith's Shop*, 80 guineas. *A Grand Landscape*, 78 guineas. *The Willow Tree*, 100 guineas. *A Lans Scene*, 120 guineas. *A Wood Scene*, 135 guineas. *The Stone Quarry*, 150 guineas. These, with some minor specimens, produced about 1,500*l.*

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MEDELSSOHN'S music to Racine's *Athalie* was performed on Wednesday evening for the first time this season, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall. Until last year it had not been given in London since 1852. The music was composed by Mendelssohn at the instance of the King of Prussia, who had previously employed the composer to produce music for the *Edipus Colonus* and the *Antigone* of Sophocles. Of all the French tragedies the *Athalie* of Racine approaches nearest to the grand old classical types of the Greek drama. Mendelssohn rose to the height of the choral lyrics which occur throughout the drama. The difficulty of connecting these lyrics so as to obtain unity of subject has been much felt. An abridgment of Racine's poem, with appropriate music, has been attempted; but the plan, suggested by Mr. Costa, of a series of separate recitatives without music, has been adopted by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Mr. Bartholomew's metrical narrative was declaimed by Mr. Henry Nicholls. The principal vocalists were Madame Clara Novello, Miss F. Rowland, and Miss Dolby. The duet and chorus, "Ever blessed child, rejoice," the solo and chorus, "How long, O Lord," the trio and chorus, "Hearts feel that love Thee," and the final chorus, "Heaven and the earth display," were among the finest passages of a vocal performance, excellent throughout. The orchestral effects had their chief display in the War March of Priests, one of the grandest of all Mendelssohn's compositions. In the *Stabat Mater* of Rossini, the principal vocalists were Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Mr. Sims Reeves was in splendid voice, and his delivery of the "*Cujus animam*" elicited an encore, although contrary to the recognized usage of the Sacred Harmonic concerts. During the time of the May meeting, the oratorios at Exeter Hall, are always fully attended, and on this occasion there was additional attraction in its being Madame Novello's first appearance since her return from Italy for the season.

The whole of the first part of the New Philharmonic Society's Concert, on Monday evening, at St. James's Hall, was devoted to the music of Mozart. The *Zauberflöte* overture, the symphony in E flat, and the concerto in D major, for piano-forte and orchestra, were the instrumental works; and select vocal pieces, including "*Vedrai carino*," "*Parto mio ben*," and "*Sal margine del rio*," were sung by Miss Louisa Pyne and by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. Signor Andreoli exhibited great skill as a pianist in the concerto. The performance of the symphony was most creditable to the orchestra under Dr. Wylde. The custom of confining one part of a programme to the works of a particular master is becoming more frequent, and is to be commended in most instances. Certainly with Mozart it is an arrangement acceptable to any audience. The miscellaneous music of the second part of the concert on Monday embraced the *Coriolanus* overture, Weber's overture, *The Ruler of the Spirits*, a piano-forte fantasia by Signor Andreoli, and an aria of De Beriot, sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. The Philharmonic concert of last Saturday recalled the old times of the Society, when it stood alone as the interpreter of the highest classical music in the London season. Other rival institutions and orchestral associations now divide public patronage, but Professor Bennett is zealously labouring to maintain the historical cele-

brity of the Philharmonic concerts. Mendelssohn's Symphony in A, originally composed for the Society, Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, Spohr's overture to the *Alchymist*, were given with great efficiency; but the chief attraction was the performance of Beethoven's Violin Concerto, by Herr Joachim, who, after some years' absence, sustains all the reputation of which he gave early promise. It was at the Philharmonic concerts, about fifteen years ago, that he made his first appearance in England, as a youthful violinist, when he played Beethoven's concerto. In another style of art was the performance of Tartini's Duet Sonata in G minor, in which the pianoforte part was played by Professor Bennett. Here Joachim exhibited as much mechanical dexterity in Tartini's composition as he had displayed refined taste in that of Beethoven. Signor Belletti and Madame Castellan were the vocalists of the evening.

The production of *Guy Mannering* at the Adelphi, for the benefit of Miss Roden, has been the only dramatic novelty of the week. Miss Roden sung the music of *Julia*, and Miss Mary Keeley that of *Lucy Bertram*. Madame Celeste's representation of *Meg Merrilees*, is a strongly marked piece of acting, whatever may be thought of its resemblance to the ideal of the original. The same remark may be made of Mr. Webster's *Dandie Dimont*. Mr. Smith's *Dirk Hatrick*, was more in accordance with the character as understood by native readers of Walter Scott. Sir Henry Bishop's music in *Guy Mannering* is always popularly welcome, but the introduction of the melodies, utterly unconnected with the drama, is an abuse against which it is a duty to protest, though the temptation to insert additional vocal attractions in a playbill is too strong to be resisted, on grounds of dramatic propriety.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

STATISTICAL. — April 20*th*. — Lord Ebrington, M.P., in the chair. M. David, Dr. J. B. Vernadsky, Daoud Effendi, Prof. Aschegh, and Count Ripaldo (representatives of Denmark, Russia, Turkey, Norway, and Spain, at the Statistical Congress of Vienna), and Dr. Boudin, of Vincennes, were elected Foreign Honorary Members, and Messrs. David Chadwick and Reginald Hearle Paynter were elected Fellows. Mr. Lumley read a paper "On the Administration of Relief to the Poor in the Metropolis." The writer defines as the metropolis all that district subject to the operation of the Metropolis Local Management Act, covering 78,029 acres (including 2,778 acres of water), and containing, in 1851, a population of 2,362,299 inhabitants. Within this space are 15 unions of two or more parishes, 12 single parishes with boards of guardians, and 11 parishes governed by local acts. For the purposes of the paper, it has been found convenient to treat the metropolis as divided into five portions: the Kentish, comprising the unions of Greenwich and Lewisham; the Western, comprising the union of Fulham, and the single parishes of Chelsea, Kensington, Paddington, St. Marylebone, Hampstead, St. George, Hanover Square, St. James, Westminster, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster; the Central, comprising the unions of the City of London, West London, Holborn, and the Strand, and the single parishes of St. Pancras, Islington, Clerkenwell, St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, and St. Luke; the Eastern, comprising the unions of East London, Whitechapel, Stepney, Poplar, and Hackney, and the single parishes of Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, and St. George-in-the-East; and the Surrey, comprising the unions of St. Olave, St. Saviour, and Wandsworth and Clapham, and the single parishes of St. George, Southwark, Newington, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Camberwell, and Lambeth. The following table contains some of the leading facts bearing on the

subject; the financial statements being for the year ended Lady Day, 1857:—

District.	Annual Value assessed to Poor Rate.		Rate in £ of Relief for Poor only on		Ratio of Mean No. of Paupers to 1,000 of Population.	Sum expended on Relief for Poor only.	Estimated Population.
	Gross Rental.	Net ditto.	Gross Rental.	Net ditto.			
Kentish	£ 650,000	£ 595,000	1 3 1	1 2 7	40	45,000	142,000
Western	4,523,000	3,851,000	0 10 1	0 9 3	36	206,000	579,000
Central	3,745,000	3,209,000	1 2 1	1 1 5	35	228,000	648,000
Eastern	2,528,000	1,922,000	1 8 2	1 6 4	41	217,000	623,000
Surrey	2,292,000	1,772,000	1 6 1	1 4 11	44	173,000	511,000
Total	13,671,000	11,189,000	1 3 1	1 6 6	39	857,000	2,503,000

A return was made in 1803, which gives us the means of comparing the expenses of poor relief then and now. It appears from this that the rate per head of expenditure upon the population was as follows:—

	1803.	1856.
	s. d.	s. d.
Kentish division.....	6 8	5 11
Western ditto.....	9 4½	7 8½
Central ditto.....	10 3½	7 7½
Eastern ditto.....	5 8½	6 4½
Surrey ditto.....	8 7½	7 7

which shows a decrease in all the divisions except the eastern. As to the amount of rate in the pound, it is to be remarked that the returns of 1803 include church, highway, and county rates, which amount to one-fifth of the whole rate, whereas those of 1852 show the rate only for so much as is actually employed in the relief of the poor. After making the necessary deduction from the returns of 1803, we find that the rate in the pound was as follows:—

	1803.	1852.
	s. d.	s. d.
Kentish division.....	3 5	1 3½
Western ditto.....	2 8	1 1
Central ditto.....	2 9	1 5
Eastern ditto.....	2 8	1 9
Surrey ditto.....	3 9½	1 5½

—showing a decrease throughout, although in a few of the smaller parishes the rate has not fallen. The inequalities are considerable, varying from 5s. 7½d. in St. Mary Mounthaw, Upper Thames Street (population, 406), to 1½d. in Kidbrooke (population, 460). In the cities of Bristol, Chester, Chichester, Exeter, Norwich, and Oxford, the parishes comprised in them have been consolidated for the relief of the poor,—an example which might be judiciously followed by the City of London, as the City of London Union, though extending only over 434 acres, contains 97 parishes, besides the precincts of Whitefriars. But, although under the present system of administration considerable inequalities of area, population, and rating exist, it is clear that the machinery for this purpose must be confined to the separate parts of the metropolis. The interests, the feelings, and the characteristics of the inhabitants of the various districts, both rich and poor, vary too much to render a consolidation of the whole metropolis either a prudent or a practicable measure.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Purdy, and the Chairman took part.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—April 16th.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S., President, in the chair. Robert Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S. and G.S., “On the Conditions which determine the probability of Coal beneath the South-Eastern parts of England.” Fossil fuel may be of any geological age; seams and traces of it have often encouraged researches amongst the tertiary strata of the London basin; even within the last few years there has been a Woking Heath coal-mining adventure; and it has long been a matter of popular belief that Blackheath is to supply London with coal. There are, however, thick accumulations of tertiary fuel, of which Bovey, in South Devon, is the best example in this country. There is coal belonging to the period of the chalk—there have been innumerable trials for coal

amongst the fresh-water formations of the Weald of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex—there is tolerable coal associated with the oolitic series of Yorkshire; but the coal to which the following speculations refer is that which is derived from what have been designated the “true coal measures.” The period to which this coal belongs in the earth’s history is of very great antiquity; but the usual way of representing its age, by reference to a vertical scale of geological formations, is inapplicable in the present case; and the only way in which it can be stated is this, that the whole series of formations which may be seen in the cliffs of the south coast of England, from Torbay to the Isle of Wight, have been accumulated since the period of the “true coal” series. The superficial extent of the carboniferous series in this country is very great; allowing for what has been denuded, and what we know is covered up, it may be described as extending in a broad band from Berwick diagonally across the whole island into South Wales, and thence across the county of Devon. The usual subdivision of the great carboniferous series into a descending series of “coal measures,” “mountain limestone,” and red sandstone, is geographical: the area of sandstone with coal plants is western; that of the limestone is central; and true coal measures occur unconnected with either. The carboniferous formation, as a whole, exceeds that of any other geological group in this country, considered with reference to surface. What is coal? It is pure vegetable matter—the product of plant-growths. And with respect to the mode by which it has been accumulated, two theories have been proposed: there is the “drift” theory, which accounts for its occurrence as the accumulations of vegetable matter, brought down by mighty rivers, and deposited in lakes and sea-margins. There is something too turbulent in this theory to account for our great seams of fossil fuel. The other theory is that coal is the product of a vegetation which grew upon the very spots, and covered the areas over which our coal-beds extend, like the peat-beds of the present day. This is the theory of M. de Luc, M. Ad. Brongniart, and Messrs. Lindley and Hutton. In supposing that coal originated as peat, all that is meant is that it is the product of a vegetation composed of like plants, such as could exist in association over the same spots, growing above and decaying beneath, but differing as widely in the plants which composed it from our present peat plants as did the whole of the vegetation of that period from that of the present period: the huge stigmaries are wholly unlike any plants which commence the peat-growth now. The succession of a coal-field may be seen in a small scale in the deposits of lakes which have had differences of level from local accidents; and, with reference to extent, Ireland may be taken as an illustration of continuous masses of vegetable matter, of vast thickness, covering the whole country for fifty miles, and at low levels. Depress Ireland ever so little, so that the waters of the sea should reach inwards in some places, and the river waters, such as those of the Shannon, should collect into lakes, and just in proportion as the water was shallow would a uniform stratum of sand, or silt, or gravel, be spread out above the peat-growths. The history of the coal-fields of this and every country is that of an endless succession of such changes. The question of the probable existence of coal measures at any given spot over the European area depends primarily on the original form of the surface of these coal-growths; in other words, can we construct a map of Western Europe for the coal-measure period? The restoration of the physical features of a portion of the earth, for any given past period, is not so difficult, nor so purely speculative, as some may imagine. Every form and combination of mineral materials composing the sedimentary formations, all the forms of life they contain, serve to indicate the precise conditions under which they have been accumulated. Shingle and gravel mark marginal

zones, sand zones mark lower or submarginal regions, deep-sea deposits consist of mud or ooze; thousands of persons who have never even heard of the inquiries of the geologist, have doubtless argued that Blackheath, with its rounded shingle, must have some time or other have been at the sea-side. Assemblages of marine shells are the evidences of former seas; land and fresh-water shells and plants, of old lakes and terrestrial conditions. By the aid of such guides as these, the form of the area of the coal measures may be defined. Commencing in the west, we have early indications of the proximity of dry land and fresh-water accumulations. The earliest carboniferous deposits contain fern-like plants in wonderful profusion and beauty: with them are “pond muscles” (*Anodon*). The land here lay to the south. The depositions of the North of Ireland require the existence of a wide expanse of dry land somewhere beyond it on the north. The Wicklow Mountains were part of the dry land of the coal period. In the beds of the carboniferous limestone near Dublin may be seen angular fragments of the peculiar granite of these mountains, and which must have been floated away by seaweeds from a shore-line, just as happens now. Dry land connected the Wicklow Mountains with those of Wales. If we pass over this interval we find evidence that the mountains of Wales were then dry land. The conditions of portions of the coal measures bordering on this region have been investigated by most competent geologists, Sir R. Murchison and Mr. Prestwich. In the Shrewsbury district are pure fresh-water limestones. Coalbrook Dale, throughout the whole accumulation of its beds, seems to have been immediately subordinate to an area of dry land. The great Yorkshire coal series, which has been so well described by Professor Phillips, is wholly lacustrine, with the exception of one intercalated band of marine limestone. The proximity of dry land to the Edinburgh coal-field has been shown by the researches of Dr. Hilbert and Mr. L. Horner, in the fresh-water deposits of Burdie. The mountains of Cumberland were dry land, and so were all those of the border counties which range from Wigtonshire to Berwick. All the mountains of the Western Highlands of Scotland, an area extending north beyond the Shetlands, and westwards into the Atlantic, was also land surface: a vast tract lay in this (the north) direction, of which the great Scandinavian chain alone remains, and which supported the rivers which bore down the waste of granitic and crystalline rocks which enter so largely into the coal-measure sandstones of our northern districts. Passing across into the Cotentin, we find a series of coal formations, skirting the old mountain-ranges of the north-west of France. The great central granitic plateau of France is fringed with coal growths, and over the whole of its surface are innumerable small coal-fields, the lacustrine accumulations of the valleys of that region: this was an upland coal region. The Vosges Mountains have been raised over a surface which was dry land, and was connected with the Schwartzwald, the Odenwald, and the Spessart, and a great tract extending north and east, whence came down that curious assemblage of terrestrial forms which has been met with in the great fluvial and lacustrine deposits of the Saarbruch coal-basin. Such is the form of the area which contains the great coal formations of Western Europe. The island which is represented in the interior of that great basin is not imaginary* evidence of direction and extent of southern coast line from shingle bed of Burnot. The extension of a band of shingle from beyond Eupen to the Boulonnais, marks the direction of an old coast line which lay to the north of it. It was from this mass of land that the terrestrial vegetation, and the fresh-water shells so abundant in the Liege coal measures, were derived. The

* The reference here made is to a map which represented the physical features of Western Europe at the period of the coal growth.

whole area, as here described, may be compared, as to its physical character, with large level tracts which lie west of the Blue Mountains in Australia, into which the Lachlan, the Darling, the Murrumbidgee, and the Murray discharge. Between the close of the coal growths, and the period of the formation which next succeeded, the surface of the whole of the area which has been sketched out was disturbed and broken up. Some of the lines, like that of our Pennine Chain, conform to those masses of terrestrial surface which tended in that direction; and a very remarkable line is one which has a general east and west direction across the European area. This line also conforms to the direction of old land which was to the north and south of it, and comprises the whole of the interval between the coal-growth surfaces of the Saarbrunch districts, and those of Belgium. The section along the Meuse affords good illustrations of the character of this band of disturbed strata; in this section the upper beds of the coal measures occupy the deep troughs; the older parts of the Palæozoic series appear in the ridges. Such is the character of the great Liège, Namur, Mons, and Valenciennes coal-band throughout. The line which passes along the south of this coal-band, was a boundary line for the oolitic formations, and for the earliest accumulations of the cretaceous period,—this is particularly well seen in the Boulonnais. The question as to the probability of coal in this (south-east) part of England, depends on the relation between the physical configuration of the present surface as compared with this older surface. The character of the axis or ridge of Artois, with its valleys of elevation, was described as a continuation of the line of disturbance along the south of the Mons coal-band, in the east, and as coinciding with the north escarpment of the Boulonnais on the west. The Boulonnais is physically a portion of the great elliptical denudation of Weald, of which the North Downs from Dover, west, are a continuation of the chalk range from Wissant, east. This line of disturbance is continued on by the valleys of elevation of High-clere, King's-clere, &c., and opens out into the valley of Devizes, forming a great linear anticlinal ridge, which coincides with the axis of old red sandstone of Frome, supporting the coal-fields of Somerset on the north. The principle on which the existence of a band of coal measures may be conjecturally placed along the south-east counties of England is this,—that like physical features have a like significance; the precise probability of the continuity of the coal-band along our south-east area is great, and every fresh point of agreement adds strength to that probability; so that when these amount to three or four, the evidence may be deemed conclusive. The Kentish Town artesian well passed through the white chalk and gault, a shingle band of old sedimentary and crystalline rocks, ending on micaceous sandstones, at a high angle. Here the points of agreement with the French and Belgic sections were,—1. The absence of the oolitic series; 2. Of the lower cretaceous strata; and 3. The occurrence of the *tourtia* or shingle-band, as in Flanders and the north of France. The artesian well at Harwich found the chalk resting in old clay slate, with cleavage structure and micaceous sandstones; and from the presence of a *Posidonia*, may be referred to the culm series of the Rhenish provinces or of Devonshire; in this instance there is a perfect agreement with the condition of surfaces which extend north from the Belgian coal-band. By the help of these points, we can trace the arrangement of the old rocks beneath our south-east counties. The limiting boundary of the oolitic series, and of the lower green sand, lies south of London. The coal-trough conforms to the valley of the Thames and Kennet; older rocks still, such as those of the Belgian series, rise to the north; beyond which, at the distance of Harwich, the coal series is again brought in. The existence of coal beneath Blackheath is therefore not so great an impro-

bability as was once supposed; nor in the absence of the whole series of secondary formations, from the white chalk downwards, is its depth probably very great.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 21st.—W. R. Grove, Esq., Q.C., F.R.S., in the chair. The following Members were elected:—Messrs. Lionel S. Beale, M.D., George Davies, William J. Gifford, John Loxley, John Francis Maguire, M.P., the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Edward H. Todé, J. Porter Webster, Thomas R. Winder, C.E. The paper read was "On the Progress of the Electric Telegraphs," by Mr. C. W. Siemens. The author said the object he had more particularly in view was to trace the gradual progress of this invention since the time of its first appearance, with a view to establish more clearly its present position, and to point out the direction in which we should proceed in order to realize still greater results. He described the early attempts made to construct an electric telegraph, as well as the inventions of Cooke and Wheatstone. In 1838, Morse, an American, deposited an instrument of his construction at the Paris Academy of Sciences. His invention consisted chiefly in the substitution of electro-magnets for needles in the construction of a recording instrument, which in other respects is similar to Steinheil's. Other countries had taken up the subject, and in Prussia a royal commission was appointed to consider and advise upon the system to be adopted, of which commission the author's brother, Mr. Werner Siemens, became an active member. The commission was in favour of an underground system, and this led Mr. Werner Siemens to apply gutta percha as an insulator. The author described the instrument proposed by his brother at this time, which required only a single wire, and which was stated to be simple and effective. He then explained numerous other instruments and appliances which had been used for telegraphic purposes, and passed on to the subject of submarine conductors. The first experiments to submerge an insulated conductor (which consisted of copper-wire coated with cotton-thread saturated with pitch and tar), were made at Calcutta in 1839 by Dr. (now Sir William) O'Shaughnessy. Professor Wheatstone proposed in the following year to establish a telegraph cable between England and France, and the cable he intended to use contained six separately insulated copper-wires, which were protected by a strong sheathing of iron. Submarine telegraphs, however, must have proved impracticable but for the timely discovery of gutta percha. The author touched upon the mechanical difficulties of laying submarine cables, and then discussed, at some length, the subject of the electric condition of the submerged conductor. He considered it to be established, that telegraphic cables not exceeding 1,000 miles in length may be worked satisfactorily, and that, consequently, all reasonable doubts about the successful operation of a line from London to Calcutta may be considered as removed. For distances exceeding 1,000 miles, however, he is of opinion that the difficulty of sending messages at an efficient rate for commercial purposes remains yet to be solved, for he thinks that theory and experience combine to prove that the highest rate likely to be attained in working through a distance equal to the intended Atlantic cable will not exceed four, or it may be five, words per minute, unless some new principle of working be discovered. There would be one way, indeed, in which the capabilities not only of long submarine cables, but of electric telegraphs generally, might be greatly increased, which consists in combining a number of insulated wires into one cable, and working them in metallic couples. Thus, if a cable of ten wires were laid between two great commercial centres—say between London and Liverpool—as many as forty-eight pairs of instruments might be used, which might be placed in the counting-houses of great merchants and of

their respective agents, for their private correspondence. The instrument that appears to be best suited for such purpose is a magneto-electric step-by-step or dial instrument, which requires no battery. These had been extensively adopted on the Continent, and were in use at the War Office and at the Horse Guards. [Mr. Siemens' paper was illustrated by a great variety of instruments shown in action.] A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Latimer Clarke, E. Highton, W. Smith, Sir Charles Fox, Mr. Pearsall, Mr. Varley, and the Chairman took part.

MICROSCOPICAL.—April 21st.—Dr. Lankester, President, in the chair. Gen. Alexander, Hy. Carr, Esq., and Dr. G. Walker were balloted for and duly elected Members of the Society. The following papers were read:—1. "On some *Diatomaceæ* found in *Noctiluca Miliaris*, with the best means of obtaining them," by Col. H. H. C. Baddeley. 2. "Note on *Campeladiscus Hadronii*," by Dr. G. A. W. Arnott. 3. "Account of Microscopical Observations and Collections made during a Residence in India, and the Voyage Home," by Dr. Wallich, illustrated by a large collection of drawings and of objects.

ANTIQUARIES.—April 23rd.—*Anniversary Meeting* for the election of a Council and Officers of the Society.—After the reading of an address from the President, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:—Eleven Members from the old Council: Earl Stanhope, President, Joseph Hunter, Esq., Vice-President, C. Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, John Bruce, Esq., Vice-President, Auditor, Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., M.A., Director, Lord Aveland, Auditor, Arthur Aschitel, Esq., Robert Lemon, Esq., Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., William Wansey, Esq.; Ten Members of the new Council:—Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., Auditor, James Whatman, Esq., M.P., Auditor, Frederic William Fairholt, Esq., Earl Jermyn, M.P., John Winter Jones, Esq., Rev. Charles Kingsley, Henry Reeve, Esq., William Smith, Esq., William Tite, Esq., M.P., John Robert Daniel Tysen, Esq.; John Yonge Akerman, Esq., Secretary.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—Geographical, 8½ p.m.—(1. Notes on his Journey in North-West Australia, by Mr. James S. Wilson, communicated by Sir Roderick Murchison. 2. Phil. Dr. H. Barth, General Historical View of the State of Human Society in Northern Central Africa.)

Tuesday.—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ p.m.
Zoological, 9 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(J. P. Lacaita, Esq., On the History of Italy during the Middle Ages.)
Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(Mr. A. Giles, On the Construction of the Southampton Docks.)
Syro-Egyptian, 7½ p.m.—(Mr. Sharpe, On the Gnostic Gems and Opinions of the Second Century of our Era.)

Wednesday.—Graphic, 8 p.m.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Archæological Association, 8½ p.m.—(1. Mr. Repton, On Ancient Timber Houses in Suffolk. 2. Mr. Syers Cumming, On Ancient Spindles.)
Ethnological Society, 8½ p.m.—(Admiral Fitzroy, Remarks on the Migrations of the Human Race.)
Geological.—1. G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P., On Lamination and Cleavage, caused by the Mutual Friction of the Particles of Rocks while in Irregular Motion. 2. Professor Harkness, On Jointings, and on the Dolomites near Cork. 3. Professor Ramsay, On the Glacial Conditions of Canada during the Drift Period.)
Society of Arts.—(Professor John Wilson, On Canada, its Productions and Resources.)

Thursday.—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.

Friday.—United Service Institution, 3 p.m.—(Major Griffiths, On Field Fortifications.)
Royal Institution, 8½ p.m.—(Henry Bradbury, Esq., On Printing.)

Saturday.—Asiatic, 3 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Dr. Lankester, On the Vegetable Kingdom in its Relations to the Life of Man.)

Natural History.

BRITISH BIRDS' EGGS.

By R. LAISHLEY. Twenty Plates, 10s. 6d.

THE AQUARIUM.

By G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S. Twenty Plates, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY OF BRITISH CRUSTACEA.

By ADAM WHITE, F.L.S. Twenty Plates, 10s. 6d.

POPULAR GREENHOUSE BOTANY.

By AGNES CATLOW. Twenty Plates, 10s. 6d.

POPULAR GARDEN BOTANY.

By AGNES CATLOW. Twenty Plates, 10s. 6d.

POPULAR FIELD BOTANY.

By AGNES CATLOW. Twenty Plates, 10s. 6d.

POPULAR ECONOMIC BOTANY.

By T. C. ARCHER. Twenty Plates, 10s. 6d.

POPULAR GEOGRAPHY OF PLANTS.

Edited by Dr. DAUBENY. Twenty Plates, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY OF BRITISH FERNS.

By T. MOORE, F.L.S. Twenty-two Plates, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY OF BRITISH MOSSES.

By R. M. STARK. Twenty Plates, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY OF BRITISH LICHENS.

By W. L. LINDSAY, M.D. Twenty-two Plates, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY OF PALMS.

By Dr. B. SEEMANN, F.L.S. Twenty Plates, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY OF BRITISH SEAWEEDS.

By Dr. LANDSBOROUGH. Twenty Plates, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY OF ZOOPHYTES.

By Dr. LANDSBOROUGH. Twenty Plates, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY OF MOLLUSCA.

By MARY ROBERTS. Eighteen Plates, 10s. 6d.

POPULAR BRITISH CONCHOLOGY.

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